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Crop Production

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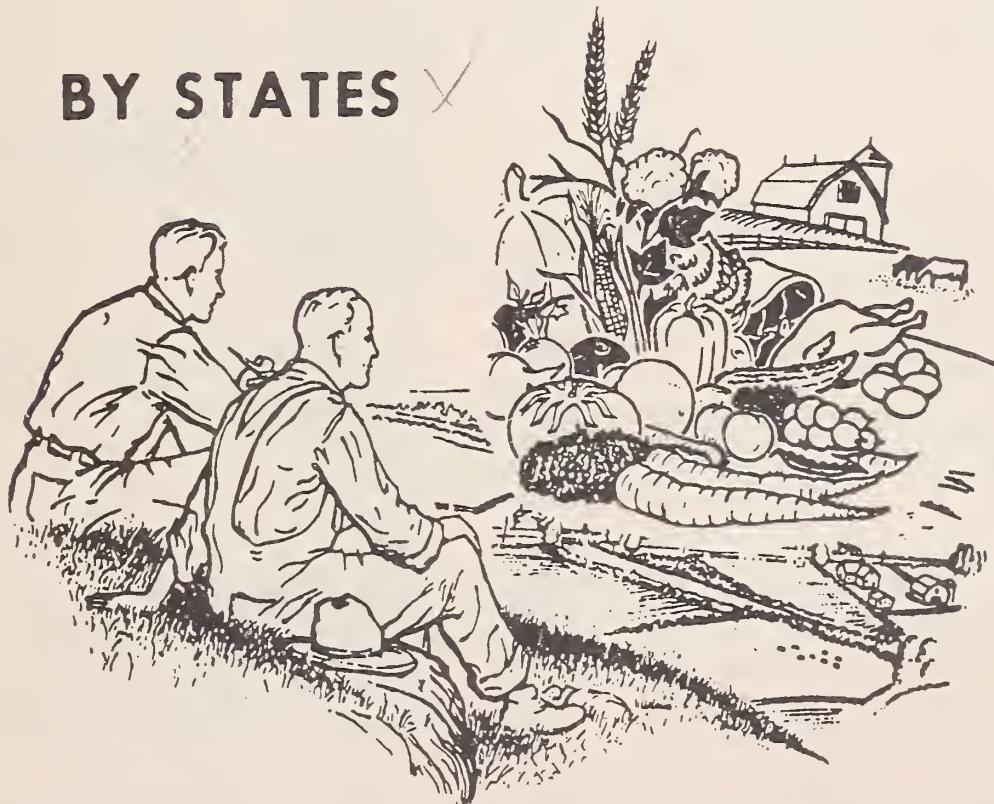
1962 ANNUAL SUMMARY

Acreage

Yield

Production

BY STATES



DECEMBER 18, 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service • Crop Reporting Board
CR-PR 2-1|62| Washington, D.C.

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This report includes the revised estimates for 1961 and preliminary estimates for 1962. Further revisions of 1961 estimates generally will not be made until after the 1964 Census data are available. The 1962 estimates of crop production are subject to revision in December 1963, although certain crops such as potatoes, maple products, sugar beets, tobacco, peanuts, popcorn, broomcorn, fruit and nuts may be revised at the beginning of the 1963 crop year.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Statistical Reporting Service makes this report on CROP ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

January 15, 1963

E R R A T A

"Crop Production" - 1962 Annual Summary (CrPr 2-1(62))

The following changes should be entered in the above report.

Page 68* - Table on "WHEAT: Production by classes for the United States" 1962 production of Hard red winter wheat from 531,118,000 bushels to 535,873,000 bushels. White (winter & spring) from 158,995,000 bushels to 154,240,000.

Page 73* - Table on "POPCORN:" 1962 yield per acre for Illinois from 3,600 pounds to 2,600 pounds per acre.

Page 74* - Table on "RICE:" 1962 yield per acre for California from 4,750 pounds to 4,800 pounds and production from 15,342,000 pounds to 15,504,000 pounds.

1962 yield per acre for United States from 3,644 pounds to 3,653 pounds and production from 64,296,000 bags to 64,458,000 bags.

* Page numbers in the mimeographed advance distribution copies are 62, 67 and 68, respectively.

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Cottonseed	31	94	Sorghums, Silage 25 75
Cowpeas	26	92	Soybeans (For Beans).... 18 70
Cowpeas (Hay)	24	81	Soybeans (All Purposes) .. 17 91
Cranberries	40	106	Soybeans (Hay) 18 82
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Cats	17	69	Yield, Historical 50

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The Crop Reporting Board of the Statistical Reporting Service makes this report on CROP ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962 Crop Reporting

CROP	ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*					
	ACRES HARVESTED		PRODUCTION			
	(In thousands)	(In thousands)				
Average:	1961	1962	Unit			
: 1951-60:			Average			
			: 1951-60			
Corn, grain	68,564	58,449	Bu.	3,128,197	3,625,530	3,643,615
Corn, forage	3,475	1,609		---	---	---
Corn, silage	6,348	6,201	Tons	52,486	65,110	74,046
Wheat, all	55,274	51,551	Bu.	1,128,563	1,234,743	1,091,787
Winter	39,863	40,699	Bu.	876,232	1,075,005	816,379
All spring	15,411	10,852	Bu.	252,331	159,738	275,408
Durum	1,751	1,617	Bu.	24,951	21,185	71,809
Other spring	13,660	9,235	Bu.	227,380	138,553	203,599
Oats	34,244	23,994	Bu.	1,260,392	1,011,398	1,031,743
Soybeans for beans :	19,030	27,008	Bu.	416,767	679,566	675,197
Barley	12,560	12,946	Bu.	366,490	395,669	429,495
Rye	1,667	1,550	Bu.	25,072	27,476	41,175
Buckwheat	119	46	Bu.	2,109	864	729
Flaxseed	4,257	2,514	Bu.	34,542	22,178	31,952
Rice	1,803	1,589	Bags 1/	51,260	54,198	64,458
Popcorn	174	206	Lb.	313,386	500,490	438,155
Sorghum grain	12,118	10,957	Bu.	337,601	479,751	509,137
Sorghum forage	4,181	1,718	Tons 2/	5,066	3,413	4,019
Sorghum silage	1,345	1,314	Tons 3/	9,690	12,996	12,443
Cotton, lint	18,484	15,634	Bales	13,979	14,318	14,723
Cottonseed	---	---	Tons	5,767	5,978	6,140
Hay, all	72,216	67,159	Tons	112,211	116,819	121,034
Hay, wild	12,477	10,036	Tons	10,219	8,335	10,899
Alfalfa seed	975	638	Lb.	155,253	126,115	118,777
Red clover seed ...	1,205	822	Lb.	81,158	65,275	69,753
Alsiike clover seed :	51	10	Lb.	9,966	1,966	928
Sweetclover seed ...	214	91	Lb.	36,918	17,885	18,268
Lespedeza seed	594	398	Lb.	117,782	81,920	80,120
Timothy seed	263	173	Lb.	38,063	25,825	23,261
Beans, dry	1,438	1,449	Bags 4/	16,990	20,287	18,827
Peas, dry	285	334	Bags 4/	3,432	3,543	4,947
Cowpeas for peas ...	239	133	Bu.	1,634	1,299	1,100
Peanuts picked						
and threshed	1,524	1,429	Lb.	1,537,700	1,742,960	1,811,330
Velvetbeans 5/	280	86	Tons	109	47	34
Potatoes						
Winter	28	24	Cwt.	4,327	4,967	4,160
Early spring	26	25	Cwt.	3,691	4,640	3,433
Late spring	160	134	Cwt.	23,833	27,753	21,690
Early summer	114	99	Cwt.	12,423	15,496	12,620
Late summer	192	171	Cwt.	33,372	36,106	33,805
Fall	880	1,044	Cwt.	156,778	204,632	192,572
Total	1,399	1,496	Cwt.	234,424	293,594	268,280
Sweetpotatoes	291	197	Cwt.	17,716	15,213	18,451
Tobacco	1,420	1,174	Lb.	2,040,358	2,060,992	2,261,243
Sugarcane for						
sugar and seed ...	304	363	Tons	7,088	9,991	11,188
Sugarcane sirup ...	19	12	Gal.	4,353	3,425	2,716
Sugar beets	813	1,077	Tons	13,613	17,704	18,169
Maple sirup	---	---	Gal.	6/1,473	6/1,520	6/1,446

See footnotes at end of table.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED			Unit	PRODUCTION			
	(In thousands)				(In thousands)			
	Average: 1951-60	1961	1962		Average: 1951-60	1961	1962	
Broomcorn	235	148	157	Tons	32	25	26	
Hops	31	23	29	Lb.	47,366	35,454	44,231	
Apples, com'l. crop	---	---	---	Bu.	7/110,322	7/126,710	7/121,390	
Peaches	---	---	---	Bu.	7/ 65,566	7/77,895	7/76,351	
Pears	---	---	---	Bu.	7/28,986	7/27,080	29,102	
Grapes	---	---	---	Tons	2,969	3,092	7/3,148	
Cherries	---	---	---	Tons	7/ 214	7/ 267	7/ 288	
Plums	---	---	---	Tons	87	95	88	
Prunes, dried	---	---	---	Tons	7/ 153	142	146	
Prunes, other than dried	---	---	---	Tons	7/ 68	7/ 58	7/ 73	
Cranberries	23	21	21	Bbl.	7/1,076	7/1,236	1,335	
Apricots	---	---	---	Tons	7/202	7/191	7/169	
Avocados	---	---	---	Tons	7/45	56	49	
Dates	---	---	---	Tons	20	21	22	
Figs	---	---	---	Tons	83	63	64	
Nectarines	---	---	---	Tons	25	54	50	
Olives (Calif.)	---	---	---	Tons	50	44	50	
Oranges	---	---	---	Boxes	7/124,086	7/138,095	149,645	
Grapefruit	---	---	---	Boxes	7/42,809	7/42,910	42,500	
Lemons	---	---	---	Boxes	15,153	16,740	14,000	
Limes	---	---	---	Boxes	331	340	400	
Tangelos	---	---	---	Boxes	8/353	1,000	800	
Tangerines	---	---	---	Boxes	7/4,330	4,000	4,300	
Tung Nuts	---	---	---	Tons	84	112	22	
Almonds	---	---	---	Tons	45	66	48	
Filberts	---	---	---	Tons	8	12	8	
Pecans	---	---	---	Lb.	158,609	246,750	69,300	
Walnuts	---	---	---	Tons	74	68	81	
Com'l. vegetables								
For fresh market	1,963	1,758	1,733	Tons	10,320	10,700	10,654	
For processing	1,718	1,722	1,703	Tons	6,958	8,176	9,263	
Total 59 Crops 9/	326,844	295,336	287,567		---	---	---	

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. 1/ Bags of 100 pounds. 2/ Dry weight.
 3/ Green weight. 4/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). 5/ All purposes. 6/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. 7/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 8/ Short-time average. 9/ Excluding crops not harvested, minor crops, duplicated seed acreages, strawberries and other fruits.

CROP	Unit	YIELD PER ACRE*			
		Average	1951-60	1961	1962
Corn, grain	Bu.	45.7		62.0	64.1
Corn, silage	Tons	8.26		10.50	10.54
Wheat, all	Bu.	20.7		24.0	25.1
Winter	Bu.	22.0		26.4	24.4
All spring	Bu.	17.0		14.7	27.4
Durum	Bu.	14.6		13.1	29.7
Other spring	Bu.	17.3		15.0	26.6

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962 Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

CROP	Unit	YIELD PER ACRE*		
		Average 1951-60	1961	1962
Oats	Bu.	37.2	42.2	45.0
Soybeans for beans	Bu.	21.6	25.2	24.2
Barley	Bu.	29.0	30.6	34.5
Rye	Bu.	15.0	17.7	20.4
Buckwheat	Bu.	17.7	18.8	19.7
Flaxseed	Bu.	8.2	8.8	11.4
Rice	Lb.	2,907	3,411	3,653
Popcorn	Lb.	1,787	2,435	2,417
Sorghum grain	Bu.	25.5	43.8	44.1
Sorghum forage	Tons 1/	1.34	1.99	2.02
Sorghum silage	Tons 2/	7.08	9.89	10.45
Cotton, lint	Lb.	380	438	455
Hay, all	Tons	1.56	1.74	1.80
Hay, wild	Tons	.82	.83	.98
Alfalfa seed	Lb.	162	198	197
Red clover seed	Lb.	69	79	78
Alsike clover seed	Lb.	201	199	206
Sweetclover seed	Lb.	176	197	181
Lespedeza seed	Lb.	197	206	227
Timothy seed	Lb.	144	149	142
Beans, dry	Lb.	1,182	1,400	1,264
Peas, dry	Lb.	1,194	1,061	1,464
Cowpeas for peas	Bu.	7.1	9.8	8.1
Peanuts picked & threshed ...	Lb.	1,016	1,220	1,273
Velvetbeans 3/	Lb.	831	1,093	840
Cranberries	Bbl.	48.1	57.6	62.2
Potatoes				
Winter	Cwt.	156.8	211.4	191.7
Early spring	Cwt.	141.8	182.7	140.7
Late spring	Cwt.	152.1	207.4	199.5
Early summer	Cwt.	111.3	157.2	144.7
Late summer	Cwt.	175.4	211.1	215.9
Fall	Cwt.	177.9	196.1	195.2
Total	Cwt.	167.7	196.3	193.7
Sweetpotatoes	Cwt.	62.2	77.3	85.1
Tobacco	Lb.	1,461	1,755	1,843
Sugarcane for sugar & seed ..	Tons	23.4	27.5	26.1
Sugarcane sirup	Gal.	234	293	272
Sugar beets	Tons	16.7	16.4	16.4
Broomcorn	Lb.	274	341	327
Hops	Lb.	1,545	1,548	1,510

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Dry weight.

2/ Green weight.

3/ All purposes.

APPROVED:

John P Duncan Jr.

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1962 Crop Production Equals 1960 High

Record high yields per acre for many crops lifted total production of crops in the United States to the record level of 1960, despite the smallest acreage in modern times and serious drought spotted through the East and South, the Crop Reporting Board announced today. The all-crop production index at 108 (1957-59=100) was the same as 1960 but up 1 percent from the 1961 level of 107. Crop acreage was 3 percent smaller than in 1961, largely the result of farmers' participation in the Government Feed Grain and Wheat Programs. Favorable growing weather in the central part of the Nation helped corn and other feed grains reach record yields per acre. Compared with last year, food grains, vegetables, and fruits and nuts showed declines, while all other groups included in the production index increased. Compared with 1960, production of feed grains and food grains was lower, but increases in all other groups of crops offset these decreases.

Many Crop Yields Set New Records

Favorable weather in the North Central Region overshadowed less favorable conditions in other areas. Moisture shortages plagued the Atlantic and South Central States but the only the serious widespread drought centered in Eastern Pennsylvania. The composite index covering yields per acre of 28 major crops rose to 113 in 1962, up 4 percent from the previous high of 109 in 1961. New yield records were established for corn and the other three feed grains, as well as the average tonnage per acre of all hay and the two silage crops, corn and sorghum. Spring wheat set new yield peaks while winter wheat yield per acre was the fourth highest of record. Soybean yields were second to last year but peanuts, flaxseed and tobacco were at all time highs. Many other crop yields reached new peaks in 1962.

Total Planted Acreage 3 Percent Below Last Year

Acreage of the 59 major crops planted or grown in 1962 totaled 302 million acres. This was nearly 3 percent less than last year and the lowest total of planted acreage since records began in 1929. The largest drop from last year was in wheat, with 6.6 million fewer acres devoted to all wheat in 1962 than in 1961. Reduced allotments and voluntary acreage diversion were the major factors in lowering wheat acreage. Participation in the 1962 Feed Grain Program lowered the acreage of corn and barley. The acreage decline for barley, which came under the program for the first time in 1962, was not large because drought had reduced the 1961 acreage. Sorghum acreage which had declined 27 percent in 1961, increased 5 percent in 1962, the only increase among the feed grain crops. Oats resumed its downward trend in seeded acreage which was interrupted by a small increase in 1961 when oats were used as a nurse crop to establish seedings on diverted cropland. A record high soybean acreage was seeded in 1962, while slight declines occurred in cotton and peanuts. Acreage devoted to all hay was up slightly from a year earlier.

Record Low Acreage Harvested

Acreage harvested in 1962 totaled 288 million acres for the 59 major crops. This represents a decline of 3 percent from last year and is the lowest acreage since the comparable series started in 1909. The previous low point for harvested acreage was the serious drought year of 1934. Reduction from the previous year follows a pattern very similar to the change in planted acreage, although winter losses of winter wheat were heavier than usual. Corn for grain acreage declined 1.6 million while the acreage for silage increased 0.8 million, as farmers supplemented drought-shortened hay crops or salvaged frost-nipped corn fields. Sorghum grain acreage increased 0.6 million while a smaller increase in sorghum forage acreage offset a decline in sorghum for silage. Durum wheat showed the sharpest upsurge of any crop, as special provisions of the 1962 Wheat Program and improved moisture conditions in the Northern Plains area permitted an expanded 1962 acreage. All hay acreage increased in 1962 as favorable moisture conditions in the Plains area stimulated the growth and harvest of wild hay crops.

Acreage Losses About Same as in 1961

Acreage lost between planting and harvest held at about the same level as the previous year. Although up rather sharply from the low level of 1960, the 1962 loss was below average. Excluding the acreage of small grain cut for hay, the difference between planted and harvested acreage was 14.2 million acres compared to 14.3 for 1961 and 8.7 for 1960. Winter wheat was the only major crop showing greater loss for the 1962 crop season than in 1961. Improved moisture levels in the Northern Plains held the loss in oats, barley, and spring wheat below the high 1961 acreage losses.

Crop Season Favors North Central Region

The 1962 season was characterized by generally favorable growing conditions in the grain-producing North Central Region, while most other areas of the country had weather setbacks sometime during the season. Fall seeded grains went into the winter in good shape, but low temperatures with inadequate snow cover took a heavier-than-usual toll in the Southern Plains and Northern Pacific States. March gave promise of an early season but the first half of April was cold and wet across the Nation. Weather conditions improved in late April east of the Rocky Mountains, and a warm, dry May provided near ideal conditions for farmers to make up for earlier delays. While May was favorable for field work, it also set the stage for later crop-damaging conditions.

High temperatures in late May caught wheat and other grains in the critical heading stage across the southern third of the Nation, advancing maturity one to two weeks ahead of normal. Available topsoil moisture was quickly sapped, and yield prospects were reduced by poor filling of the heads. Lack of rainfall in the South Central and South Atlantic States in late May brought seeding work practically to a standstill and reduced stands of earlier planted fields. June rainfall brought considerable relief, but heavy local showers kept some areas too wet and spread the spring planting season over a long period. Scattered shower

patterns continued during the growing season with crop production extremely variable within short distances. Central and South Texas areas were becoming critically dry as rainfall deficiencies accumulated for much of the winter and early spring. Rains in late April and late May brought relief to all but early season crops. July rainfall gave a boost to crops in Virginia and North Carolina, and provided moisture to carry crops through dry later months. In the North Atlantic States rainfall was light from May until September. Although crops had been planted early and were off to a good start, they began showing deleterious effects of lack of moisture by early June. August showers brought some relief but crop prospects were reduced considerably. Hay and pasture crops suffered most, and roughage supplies are short especially in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, South-eastern New York and Southern New England, even though farmers shifted considerable corn acreage from grain to silage uses. September rains improved late season pastures but, ironically, continued fall rainfall hampered the harvest of corn, dry beans, and buckwheat.

The Corn Belt got off to a fast start except in the States along the Western and Northern edges. Here, late May rainfall broke the long-standing drought, but continuing showers delayed planting. In the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota, excessive moisture and flooding prevented planting of some acreage and necessitated replanting in many fields. Cool summer temperatures slowed vegetative growth throughout most of the Corn Belt, but this slow development was particularly important along the northern edge. September frosts nipped some areas enough to reduce yields of flax and soybeans and to shift corn from grain to silage uses. Crops not hit by the September frosts continued on to maturity, as general killing freezes held off until late October. Along the southern and eastern edges of the Corn Belt, moisture shortages started showing up in July. South Central Missouri was hardest hit although areas along the Ohio Valley and much of Ohio lost some of the earlier glowing prospects for high yields. The Central Corn Belt had generally good growing conditions throughout the season. Supplies of soil moisture became short in late June but widespread showers covered most areas before appreciable crop damage occurred. Warm and humid fall weather slowed drying of crops to safe storage levels and delayed harvest operations. Freezing temperatures in late October followed by good weather dried crops rapidly, and harvest was virtually completed by the end of November.

The Mountain and West Coast States got a slow start as early spring weather was cooler than usual. Winter kill of grains was greater than usual in the Northwest due to weak stands resulting from fall moisture shortages. Development of most crops was slow, as cooler temperatures generally prevailed throughout the season. Irrigation water was adequate, and dryland areas received beneficial rains except in the far Southwestern States. Favorable late season weather enhanced crop production except for early September frost damage in Northern Mountain areas and losses from the Pacific Coast storm in mid-October.

Feed Grain Production 2 Percent Above Last Year

Production of the four feed grains in 1962 totaled 143.1 million tons--nearly 2 percent above the 140.6 million tons produced in 1961. Each of the four crops set new yield records. The higher yields for corn, oats, and

barley more than offset acreage reductions while grain sorghum acreage and yield were both above a year earlier. Continued participation in the Feed Grain Program as well as shifting of some drought-or frost-damaged acreage from grain to silage lowered the 1962 corn for grain acreage 3 percent below last year and resulted in the smallest acreage since estimates began in 1919. Favorable growing conditions in the Corn Belt outweighed lower yields than in 1961 in other areas to push the 1962 corn yield to a record 64.1 bushels per acre, exceeding the previous high of 62.0 bushels in 1961. Sorghum grain acreage rebounded somewhat from the sharp decline in 1961, and the 1962 yield of 44.1 bushels per acre exceeded last year's high of 43.8 bushels. Barley, which came under the Feed Grain Program for the first time in 1962, showed a drop of 4 percent from the low 1961 harvested acreage, which was held down by dry weather in the Northern Plains. Adequate moisture in this important area pushed the 1962 yield to 34.5 bushels per acre compared to 30.6 bushels for last year and the 1958 high of 32.3 bushels. Oats acreage continued to decline with a 4 percent drop from the low 1961 level. Favorable weather in the important North Central States helped raise the yield to 45.0 bushels per acre, surpassing the previous record of 44.8 bushels in 1958.

Food Grains Down 8 Percent

Production of food grains declined for the second consecutive year with an 8 percent drop from 1961 to 1962 following a 9 percent drop from 1960 to 1961. The 1962 output is 37.1 million tons compared with 40.5 million tons in 1961 but it is only slightly under the 1951-60 average. A 12 percent lower production of all wheat in the current season more than offset increases in rice and rye. Production of winter wheat, the most important food grain, dropped 24 percent below last year, as both acreage and yield were lower. Reduction in allotments and voluntary diversion under the 1962 Wheat Program coupled with a heavy acreage loss reduced winter wheat harvested acreage 18 percent below the previous year. Hot, dry weather at heading time reduced prospects in the important Southern Plains, while black stem rust took a severe toll in Nebraska, South Dakota, and parts of Wyoming and Montana. The 1962 yield of 24.4 bushels per acre was 2 bushels below 1961. Spring wheat, other than durum, also showed a decline in acreage even though the 1961 acreage had been cut abnormally low by dry soil in the important Montana-Dakota area. The 1962 yield at 26.6 bushels per acre was up sharply from the drought-damaged 15.0 bushels for the previous year. Total output of other spring wheat was 47 percent greater than the 1961 crop. Durum wheat acreage expanded due to special provisions of the Wheat Program and improved soil moisture in the Northern Plains States. The 1962 acreage jumped 50 percent and, with a yield of 29.7 bushels per acre compared with 13.1 bushels last year, the 1962 production soared to nearly three and one-half times the 1961 output. A record rice crop was produced in 1962 as growers took full advantage of expanded acreage allotments, and yields per acre reached record highs in most producing areas. The 1962 rice crop was 19 percent above last year and slightly surpassed the previous record production in 1954. Rye production in 1962 was the largest in 20 years--50 percent greater than last year with increases in both acreage and yield. Buckwheat output continued to decline with the 1962 crop 16 percent below last year and only about one-third of the 1951-60 average.

Oilseed Total 1 Percent Over 1961

Total 1962 oilseed output exceeded the previous year by 1 percent as increases in cottonseed, peanuts, and flaxseed more than offset a

decline in soybeans. The 1962 soybean crop started out with high promise, but prospects dimmed as dry, hot mid-summer weather took its toll in southern producing areas, and September frosts reduced hopes in the northern areas. The 1962 soybean crop of 675 million bushels was nearly 1 percent smaller than the previous year's record high but 62 percent above average. Yield at 24.2 bushels per acre was 1 bushel below last year's high, while acreage harvested was 3 percent larger than in 1961. Cottonseed production was nearly 3 percent above a year earlier, as a higher yield more than offset a small decline in acreage of cotton harvested. Peanut production was increased 4 percent over 1961 as record yields in the Virginia-Carolina and Southwestern areas more than offset a 4 percent smaller crop in the Southeast. Flaxseed rebounded from last year's drought-reduced crop with a 1962 output of 32 million bushels--nearly one-half larger than in 1961. Most of the increase was in the Dakotas, which had favorable moisture conditions and good harvest weather.

Forage Production Larger

Production of all kinds of hay in 1962 totaled 121 million tons--the largest crop on record---as an excellent hay year in the North Central Region more than made up for lower production in the North and South Atlantic and South Central areas. Pasture and hay crops started slowly across the Nation due to the cool early spring. Rising temperatures in late April speeded growth but rapidly depleted surface soil moisture. Warm, dry May weather reduced hay and pasture prospects in the Eastern Corn Belt, North and South Atlantic, and South Central Areas. Dry weather continued except for local showers all through the season in these regions, reaching near drought proportions in mid-summer in the area centering in Pennsylvania. Farmers in many counties were authorized to cut hay on acres diverted through the Soil Bank and Feed Grain programs. Except for Missouri and Ohio, the North Central States had heavy hay crops although quality was lowered by frequent showers. Hay crops in the western States were nearly normal and yields were slightly above last year. Late season rainfall and a mild fall improved late season pasture and hay crops and enabled full use of crop residues to alleviate roughage shortages in all areas of the Nation. Alfalfa, the most important hay crop, set a new production record in 1962 at 71.7 million tons because of a peak yield and a slight acreage increase. Wild hay output increased almost one-third due chiefly to favorable conditions in the Northern Plains area. Corn silage production jumped 14 percent above last year, due chiefly to an increase in acreage as farmers in dry eastern areas shifted from grain to silage to make up for hay shortages. September frosts in the northern edge of the Corn Belt also caused some shift in acreage, to salvage frost-nipped fields.

Tobacco Crop Up 10 Percent - Sugar Crops Also Larger

Production of all types of tobacco in 1962 totaled 2,261 million pounds, 10 percent more than a year earlier and the largest output since 1951. The average yield of all types reached a new peak of 1,843 pounds per acre--88 pounds above the previous high set last year. Flue-cured and burley set new yield records in 1962, and production of these types were the fourth and third largest of record, respectively. Transplanting operations were about normal or earlier in most tobacco producing areas and plants were in adequate supply. Considerable replanting was necessary to establish good stands in the drier areas during May. Tobacco responded

vigorously to June rains, although some damage was reported from too much moisture in parts of the North Carolina-Virginia area. Later season weather was on the dry side but damage was limited. Harvest and curing weather was generally quite favorable.

A record high production of sugar beets is estimated for 1962--3 percent larger than the previous record in 1961 and one-third larger than average. The yield of 16.4 tons per acre was the same as a year earlier and otherwise the lowest since 1955. Production of sugarcane for sugar in 1962 is estimated to total 10 percent greater than last year. Production in the Continental United States at 10.5 million tons is the largest of record exceeding last year's previous high of 9.2 million. Production in Louisiana dropped sharply due to severe winter weather conditions in January but increased Florida output more than offset this decline. (Production estimates in this report do not take into account damage caused by freezes December 11-15.) The 1962 crop in Hawaii at 10.1 million tons compares to the 1961 output at 9.6 million. Production of maple syrup in 1962 totaled 1.4 million gallons, 5 percent less than 1961 and 2 percent under the 1951-60 average. New York production was 10 percent above last year while above normal temperatures lowered output in the New England area.

Popcorn and Dry Bean Output Down - Dry Peas Up Sharply

The estimate of 1962 popcorn production is 12 percent smaller than the near-record 1961 crop but 40 percent above average. Acreage harvested in 1962 declined 12 percent from last year. Yields varied widely by States but good outturns in the main producing States held the Nation's yield of 2,417 pounds per acre to a level only 18 pounds under last year. Production of dry beans fell 7 percent below last year's record output but was 11 percent above average. The average yield of 1,264 pounds per acre was the third largest of record - exceeded by 1959 and the peak 1961 yield of 1,390 pounds. Harvested acreage increased 3 percent from the previous year with larger acreages in all major producing States except California. Dry pea production jumped 40 percent above the 1961 total. The acreage of dry peas harvested was up about 1 percent, and the yield of 1,464 pounds per acre was up sharply from the 1,061 pounds of last year and was the highest of record dating back to 1928.

Seed Production Up 1 Percent From 1961 But Below Average

Production of 26 kinds of seeds for hay, pasture, turf and winter cover totaled 760 million pounds, 1 percent larger than last year but 10 percent smaller than the 1951-60 average. The acreage harvested for seed was down for a majority of the seed crops, and the total acreage was 2 percent below last year and nearly one-third less than average. Seed yields for 1962 were higher than 1961 for 13 crops while a majority of the 1962 yields were above average. Conditions that affected seed production in 1962 varied considerably throughout the Nation. Droughty conditions in the fall of 1961 and this spring hurt seed crops and created a need for additional acreages of hay and pasture in some of the North and South Atlantic and South Central States. Moisture was generally ample in the North Central States except for parts of Missouri and Ohio. The Dakotas and Minnesota had adequate to excessive rainfall in contrast to the droughty conditions of a year earlier. Weather

in the Western States was generally favorable for seed production, although early frosts in Montana, Wyoming, and Utah damaged late maturing seed crops.

Total 1962 production of 7 hay and pasture legume seeds was 3 percent under last year and 28 percent below average. Alfalfa seed production was 6 percent less than last year and the smallest crop since 1951. Various factors contributed to the decline including cool, wet weather which limited bee activity, early frosts in Northern producing areas, hot August weather in Oklahoma and reduced acreage in California. Alsike and white clovers showed drops of about one-half from a year earlier. Lespedeza seed, the most important legume in the south, decreased 2 percent from the 1961 output and was nearly one-third less than average. Dry summer weather and the resulting need for hay reduced the acreage of lespedeza for seed. Red clover seed production was up 7 percent from a year earlier, sweet clover increased 2 percent while ladino seed was up slightly. The 1962 aggregate production of 6 important hay and pasture grasses--timothy, redtop, orchardgrass, tall fescue, smooth bromegrass, and crested wheatgrass-- is estimated to be 16 percent under the 1961 total and 24 percent below average. Seed production of 5 turf grasses--Merion and common Kentucky bluegrass, Chewings fescue, red fescue, and bentgrass--totaled 23 percent larger than last year but 4 percent less than average. Production was greater than last year for each of these seed crops. Compared to average, common Kentucky bluegrass production was down sharply while the output of the other four turf grasses was above average. Production of winter cover crop seeds in 1962 was 13 percent above last year and 20 percent greater than average. The larger 1962 total was due to increased production of ryegrass and hairy vetch as production of other crops in this group was below last year. Production of mustard seed in 1962 was one-third less than last year and the smallest since 1954.

Lower 1962 Potato Output - Sweetpotatoes Up One-Fifth

Production of potatoes in the 48 States during 1962 fell 9 percent under the record 1961 crop. Production of each seasonal group declined from 1961 to 1962. Fall potatoes, the major seasonal group, declined nearly 6 percent from last year. The average yield of all potatoes of 193.7 hundredweight per acre was a close second to the record high of 196.3 for 1961. Total acreage harvested for all potatoes in 1962 was 7 percent below the previous year but 1 percent above the 1951-60 average. Sweetpotato production jumped more than one-fifth above last year's small crop. Acreage harvested increased 10 percent from the record low of 1961 but was still one-fourth below the ten-year average. The 1962 yield of 85.1 hundredweight per acre exceeded the 1960 high of 78.6 hundredweight.

Fresh Vegetables Down Slightly - Record Processing Crop

Production of 27 principal fresh market vegetables and melons in 1962 was slightly less than last year but 4 percent above average. Record tonnages of sweetcorn and cantaloups were produced in 1962. Larger crops of carrots, onions, and watermelons were estimated for this year compared to 1961. Major vegetable crops showing lower output than a year earlier were cabbage,

celery, lettuce, and tomatoes. Production of the 10 principal processing vegetable crops set a new high, 13 percent above the 1961 output and exceeding the 1956 high by 11 percent. A whopping 25 percent increase over last year pushed tomatoes to a new record output and accounted for 57 percent of the 1962 tonnage of all processing vegetables. Record crops of beets for canning, sweetcorn, and asparagus were also attained in 1962.

Non-Citrus Fruits Down Slightly - Nut Production Drops

Production of non-citrus fruits in 1962 was slightly below 1961 (down less than 1 percent), but 6 percent above average. All crops except apricots, prunes, figs, and olives were above average. There were fewer apples and peaches than in 1961 but more pears, grapes, sweet cherries and sour cherries. There were also more cranberries, dates, figs, prunes, and olives than last year but fewer apricots, avocados, nectarines, and plums. The sour cherry crop was the largest of record, while the cranberry crop was second largest. Although various areas of the United States experienced some weather damage, the country as a whole did not suffer heavy weather losses in 1962. Low temperatures in late winter and early spring caused some freeze damage in the Pacific Coast States. The South Central States also had spring freezes with the peach crop affected. Dry weather in various areas of North Central and Eastern States limited size of fruit, particularly apples and peaches. Over most of the country, weather was good during harvest.

Total production of the 4 edible nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) fell sharply below 1961 with the tonnage down 36 percent from last year. The pecan crop is the smallest since 1936. Almonds and filberts are also sharply below last year, although the almond crop is above average. Only the walnut crop shows an increase over last year--up 21 percent, and the fourth largest of record.

As of December 1, citrus production for the 1962-63 season was expected to be 4 percent greater than last season with the orange crop the largest of record. However, freezing temperatures from December 11 to 15 caused extensive damage to Florida citrus. At this time it is still too early to assess the actual losses. The California orange crop is expected to be 35 percent greater than last year, but the Arizona crop is off, and production in Texas and Louisiana is rather negligible as the result of last winter's freeze. California and Arizona expect fewer grapefruit than from the 1961-62 crop, and production in Texas is insignificant. The 1962-63 lemon crop is down 16 percent from last year.

CORN: Production of corn for grain in 1962 is estimated at 3,644 million bushels - up about one-half of one percent from the 3,626 million bushels produced in 1961. Favorable growing conditions in the Corn Belt helped push the 1962 yield to 64.1 bushels per acre, surpassing the 1961 record of 62.0 bushels and more than offsetting a decline of nearly 3 percent in acreage from last year. The 1962 corn for grain acreage at 56.8 million acres was 17 percent less than the 1951-60 average and dropped to the lowest level since corn for grain estimates began in 1919. Production of corn for grain in 1962 was 16 percent above the 1951-60 average and has been exceeded only in 1959 and 1960.

Corn for grain yields per acre averaged above last year in the North Central and South Atlantic Regions, but lower yields were indicated in all other regions. For the 44 States in which corn for grain estimates are made,

20 exceeded the 1961 yield, 21 were lower and 3 were the same. Yield increases in important Corn Belt States raised the relative importance of this area in the Nation's corn production, accounting for 86 percent of the total in 1962 compared with 84 percent last year and 82 percent for the 1951-60 period.

Corn planted for all purposes in 1962 totaled 66.0 million acres, a decline of one percent from last year. The Feed Grain Program continued as the important factor holding acreage below the 1951-60 average of 79.9 million acres. Farmers were able to plant practically all the acreage intended for 1962 with the possible exception of some reduction in Southeastern States because of dry weather in May and in the Red River Valley area of North Dakota and Minnesota where excessive moisture hampered planting.

Corn acreage harvested for all purposes in 1962, at 65.4, was 1 percent less than last year and 17 percent below average. Acreage abandonment was about the same as in 1961. Dry weather, especially in the Northeast, and frost damage in the Northern Plains and Mountain States caused some shifts in utilization of acreage, but did not increase the acreage that was entirely abandoned.

Favorable growing conditions in the major Corn Belt States in 1962 overshadowed less favorable development in most other regions. The season started slowly, but warm, sunny weather arrived in mid April and enabled farmers to catch up and forge ahead of the usual pace. Southern and eastern Corn Belt States had nearly ideal planting conditions and were able to put out their full intended acreage. This was in sharp contrast to the wet 1961 season that reduced acreage on bottom lands and poorly drained corn land. In the Central Corn Belt, planting progress was also well ahead of average with 95 percent of the Iowa crop in the ground by June 1. States in the northern and western parts of the Corn Belt received drought breaking rains in mid-May and planting was delayed by wet soils. In contrast to the drought limited 1961 season, some acreage was not planted in the Red River Valley in North Dakota and Minnesota because of excessive moisture. The northern edge of the Corn Belt continued to be held back by cool, wet weather throughout the summer while Central Corn Belt States had generally good growing conditions all season long. A dry area started developing in central Missouri in July and stretched eastward along the Ohio Valley lowering crop prospects, even though later season rainfall brought some relief. Harvest started early, but progressed slowly as humid weather slowed drying to safe storage levels. General freezing temperatures held off until late October permitting late fields to mature. Favorable drying weather after the frost dropped moisture levels rapidly. Harvesting was pushed to completion in most of the Corn Belt States by the end of November. Harvest lagged slightly in Ohio because of drizzly weather, but, with only 5 percent of the acreage still unpicked by December 1, progress was ahead of a year earlier.

Outside of the Corn Belt, planting of corn moved rapidly in the Atlantic and South Central States. Good early season prospects in the North Atlantic States were lowered by drought in July and early August. Grain prospects were reduced and considerable acreage was shifted to silage and forage uses. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, dry weather in May interrupted planting and reduced stands of earlier fields. Early June rains improved moisture conditions, but delayed the completion of planting in areas where heavy showers kept soils too wet. Scattered rainfall patterns left dry spots through the season and yields were variable depending

on timeliness of rainfall in particular areas. In the Western areas of the Nation a cool damp spring slowed planting and early season development. However, adequate moisture supplies and favorable late season temperatures brought the crop through to an excellent yield. Early September frost in the Northern Rocky Mountain area caught some grain corn in immature stages resulting in considerable shift of acreage to silage and forage. The Pacific Coast storm of mid-October flattened many corn fields in Western Oregon and Washington but most of these fields were salvaged.

The acreage of corn harvested for silage in 1962 totaled 7.0 million acres - 13 percent above the 1961 total of 6.2 million and 11 percent above the 1951-60 average. Acreage increases from last year were indicated in all regions with the sharpest percentage upswing showing in the North Atlantic States. The average yield of 10.54 tons of silage per acre sets a new high, exceeding last year's previous record of 10.50 tons. Total tonnage of silage harvested in 1962 was 74.0 million tons compared with 65.1 million tons from the 1961 crop. Corn for forage continued to decline and the 1.57 million acres used for this purpose in 1962 was 2 percent below the previous year.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat in 1962 was 1,092 million bushels, 12 percent less than in 1961, and the smallest crop since 1957.

Average production in the 1951-60 period was 1,129 million bushels. Yield per harvested acre, estimated at 25.1 bushels, was 1.1 bushels more than a year earlier and 4.4 bushels above average. The 1962 average yield is the third highest of record and 2.4 bushels below the 1958 high.

Land seeded to wheat for the 1962 crop totaled 49.1 million acres, 12 percent less than was seeded for the 1961 crop and the smallest acreage of record extending back to 1919. Abandonment and diversion in 1962 was 11.3 percent of the total planted acreage and accounted for 5.5 million acres. Wheat acreage harvested in 1962 was 43.5 million acres, 16 percent less than in 1961, 21 percent below average and the smallest harvested acreage since 1934.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1962 winter wheat crop of 816 million bushels was 24 percent under the 1961 production and 7 percent below average.

It was the smallest crop of winter wheat since 1957. The yield per harvested acre estimated at 24.4 bushels, was the fourth highest of record, 2.4 bushels above average, but 2.0 bushels below the 1961 yield.

Planted acreage for the 1962 crop is estimated at 38.6 million acres, 11 percent under the 1961 seeded acreage and the smallest acreage planted since 1957. Acreage seeded but not harvested for grain amounted to 5.1 million acres, 13.3 percent of the total planted. While abandonment and diversion was greater than in 1961, it was less than average. Harvested acreage was 33.5 million acres, 18 percent below 1961 and 16 percent less than average.

Seeding of the 1962 winter wheat crop started at an early date with the bulk of the acreage completed rapidly and under favorable conditions. While the fall of 1961 was too dry for best development in the Atlantic Coast States, it was too wet in the Central and lower Mississippi Valley. The Pacific Coast and Northern Rocky Mountain areas had dry weather during the summer and early fall of 1961 which delayed seedings and limited pre-dormant growth. The crop wintered well except in the East North Central and North Atlantic States where losses were reported larger than usual due to cold, ice and soil heaving.

Early spring growth was generally satisfactory, but by May unseasonably hot weather and diminishing soil moisture in an area extending from eastern Nebraska and Kansas southward through Oklahoma and Texas and eastward into most States as far as the Atlantic Sea Coast limited yield prospects and forced maturity. In the Northern Plains and Northwest the crop developed well under favorable moisture conditions. In Central and Eastern States the crop ripened earlier than usual. Harvest weather was generally favorable. Rust striking in June and July limited yields in parts of Nebraska and South Dakota, and to a lesser extent in Wyoming and Montana. In the Pacific Northwest, cool weather and mostly favorable soil moisture produced bumper yields, the highest of record in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of all spring wheat in 1962 totaled 275 million bushels, 72 percent more than the small 1961 crop of 160 million bushels, and 9 percent above the average production of 252 million bushels. The higher production resulted from record yielding crops of both durum wheat and other spring wheat and the 1962 all spring wheat average yield was boosted to 27.4 bushels per harvested acre, 3.8 bushels above the previous high.

Only 10.5 million acres were seeded to all spring wheat in 1962. This was 14 percent less than 1961 seedings of 12.3 million acres, and 35 percent below average. Abandonment this year amounted to 4.1 percent of the planted acreage. Last year abandoned acreage was 11.4 percent of the total seeded. The 10.1 million acres harvested was 7 percent less than the 1961 level of 10.9 million acres and was the smallest harvested acreage of spring wheat since 1934.

DURUM WHEAT: The 1962 production of durum wheat turned out even larger than anticipated earlier and the 71.8 million bushel crop was the largest since 1928. The 1961 crop was 21.2 million bushels and the 1951-60 average was 25.0 million bushels. Rain delayed spring seeding in northeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota resulting in a late crop and an extended harvest period. Frosts during early September caused some lowered test weights in the late areas. The South Dakota crop was limited by stem rust damage on susceptible varieties.

Per acre yields for 1962 attained a record level in all of the durum wheat producing States except South Dakota. The average yield of 29.7 bushels per acre for 1962 was more than double the 1961 average of 13.1 bushels, and the 1951-60 average of 14.6 bushels per acre.

The 2,418,000 acres of durum wheat harvested in 1962 was half again larger than the 1,617,000 acres cut for grain in 1961, and was 38 percent above the 10-year average of 1,751,000 acres. The planted acreage totaled 2,478,000 acres, 39 percent more than the 1,781,000 acres planted in 1961. There were allowable increases granted for durum wheat under the 1962 Wheat Program. Abandonment was only 2.4 percent in 1962, a sharp decrease from the 9.2 percent abandonment for the drought-ridden 1961 crop.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM: The 1962 crop of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 203.6 million bushels, 47 percent more than the small 1961 crop but 10 percent less than average. The 1962 crop was harvested from 7,645,000 acres, 17 percent less than the 1961 level of 9,235,000 acres,

and was the smallest spring wheat acreage of record back to 1919. Planted acreage totaled 8,012,000 acres for 1962, 24 percent less than the 10,474,000 acres planted in 1961 and also was the smallest of record. Abandonment from planted acreage was 4.6 percent this year, compared with 11.8 percent in 1961.

The record high average yield per acre for the 1962 crop was 26.6 bushels per acre compared with 15.0 bushels in 1961 and the average yield of 17.3 bushels per acre during the 1951-60 period. The previous high yield was the 23.6 bushel average for the 1958 crop.

OATS: Oat production for 1962 is estimated at 1,032 million bushels, two percent more than last year's production, but 18 percent less than the ten-year average and the second smallest crop since 1939. The 22.9 million acres of oats harvested this year is the smallest acreage for grain since 1884, four percent less than last year and about one-third less than the ten-year average.

Yield per acre for the United States is estimated at a record high 45.0 bushels compared with 42.2 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 37.2 bushels per acre. The previous record yield was 44.8 bushels per acre established in 1958. Primary reason for the record yield this year was the unusually high yields in most of the important North Central States where weather generally was favorable for oats.

Abandonment of oat acreage in 1962, at 24 percent, is close to the 26 percent abandoned in 1961. Abandonment has been rather high in 1961 and 1962 because considerable amount of the oat acreage was planted as a nurse crop on land diverted to the Feed Grain Program. Acreage utilized in this manner was significant in many of the important oat producing States of the North Central Region.

Generally, wet and cool weather delayed planting the 1962 crop. However, conditions improved and the crop developed well during most of the spring and summer months. Weather at harvest time permitted rapid progress in most areas of the Nation and harvest losses were at a minimum. Rainfall during the spring and summer was unusually favorable in the Dakotas, resulting in sharp increases in yields per acre above last year's drought-plagued crop. Elsewhere in the North Central Region, conditions were conducive to good crop development and in most States yields were near or above last year and the average. Dry weather prevailed during the growing season in most of the North Atlantic and part of the South Atlantic States. Oats headed on short straw and yields were less than anticipated early in the season. Freeze damage necessitated reseeding a relatively large amount of fall sown oats in the South Central Region. Also, dry May and June weather reduced yields in this area. Weather conditions were favorable in most of the Western States and yields were, for the most part, larger than a year earlier and average.

SOYBEANS: Production of soybeans in 1962, at 675 million bushels, ranked a close second to the record 1961 crop, but was sharply above the 10-year average production. The yield of 24.2 bushels per acre harvested was significantly above the average, was equal to the second highest of record, but a bushel less than the record 1961 yield.

Growers planted a record 28.7 million acres of soybeans for all purposes, 3 percent above last year. Of the total acreage, 96.6 percent or 27.9 million acres was harvested for beans. Both the percentage and the

acres for beans were the highest of record. Acreage for hay showed an increase over last year while acreage for other purposes declined, but both utilizations were well below average.

The 1962 soybean acreage was planted at an unusually early average date under sunny skies and with favorable soil moisture. An exception was the area centering around the Upper Red River of the North Valley where plantings struggled with excessive rains that greatly delayed getting the crop in the ground and in some instances prevented growers from planting their intended acreage. The small grain harvest was completed at an early date permitting areas that follow with soybeans to complete plantings quite early. The crop emerged to good stands and made unusual early progress with several States showing record plant height by July 1.

Prospects began to dim in August as dry soil moisture conditions and excessive temperatures appearing in southern States began to creep northward into the main Soybelt and sped northward along the Atlantic Coast. Wet soils and cool temperatures continued in the Upper Mississippi Valley area with plants developing slowly. Late August and early September rains arrived in time to benefit the late maturing acreage in the South Central States, but gave little benefit to the main Soybelt crop that was maturing considerably ahead of normal. Late September frosts in northern areas caused damage to the late acreage, some of which was still in the pod forming stage. Harvest was underway at an early date and made rapid progress except for the west side of the Soybelt, which had rains in September, and the limited areas bothered with late October and November rains. Harvest operations were completed at about the normal date.

The North Central area had a crop of 519 million bushels, but failed to reach the previous year's record of 531 million bushels. This area produced more than three-fourths of the Nation's total. The South Central region continued its rapid production increase and claimed a larger portion of the total crop. Record acreages were common for many States, but only South Dakota, North Carolina and Texas experienced new record high yields. The per acre yields for a majority of States were below the previous year with important reductions in Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. These reductions were partially offset by good gains in Arkansas. Illinois continued its lead as the largest producer with 159 million bushels. Iowa was a distant second with 92 million. Indiana and Missouri followed in that order, but were being challenged by Arkansas.

Yields in the South Central States averaged above last year with production 8 percent larger. This area was headed into serious drought conditions about mid-August with plant development further aggravated by unusually hot temperatures. However, rains beginning in late August accompanied by cooler weather brought good recovery to the late acreage with final outturn above earlier expectations. Fall rains and the late arrival of a killing frost slowed harvest, but most of the acreage was completed earlier than in 1961.

In the South Atlantic area, yields were below a year earlier because dry weather plagued much of the Atlantic Coast during the important growing season. Acreage harvested for beans was above the previous year, but lower yields held total production 3 percent below the 1961 crop. Harvest was lagging behind the previous year because November rains prevented field operations.

BARLEY: Production of barley in the United States in 1962 is placed at 429 million bushels, up 9 percent from 1961 and 17 percent above average. The acreage harvested in 1962, at 12.4 million acres, was 4 percent below last year and 1 percent below average. This year 84.6 percent of the planted acreage was harvested for grain, compared with 82.1 percent in 1961. Growing conditions in the Northern Plains were more favorable than in 1961, resulting in a smaller acreage diversion and loss, particularly in North Dakota and Montana. Average yield for the United States was a record 34.5 bushels per acre, nearly 4 bushels above last year and 5.5 bushels above average.

Winter barley was seeded under generally favorable conditions, although dry soils were a problem in Washington and Oregon. Losses from winter kill were heavier than usual in the Central and Southern Plains and in the Pacific Northwest. Wet weather delayed spring seedings in the Northern Plains and moisture remained excessive during most of the growing season in Minnesota and eastern North Dakota, limiting barley yields in these areas. Elsewhere in North Dakota, growing conditions were very favorable, resulting in record yields per acre.

Per acre yields were at record levels in the Pacific Northwest, with an unusually good year reported for spring planted barley. California barley yields were also at record levels with more favorable growing conditions reported on dryland farms than in any year since 1958. Yields in all barley producing States east of the Mississippi River were below 1961 as a result of hot, dry weather last spring, especially during the month of May.

RYE: Production of rye in 1962 was the largest in 20 years. The 1962 crop of 41,175,000 bushels was 50 percent larger than the previous year and 64 percent larger than the 1951-60 average. The increased production is the result of a 30 percent increase in acreage harvested for grain and a 15 percent increase in yield per harvested acre. Most of the increase came in the important rye State of North Dakota where in 1961 both the percentage harvested for grain and the yield per harvested acre were relatively low. Production in North Dakota this year is over 4 times that of 1961 and the largest since 1927.

The United States average yield per acre in 1962 was 20.4 bushels compared to 17.7 in 1961 and the 10-year average of 15.0. Lower yields in Nebraska, Kansas and many southern States were more than offset by higher yields in the Dakotas and some of the western States.

An estimated 4,873,000 acres were seeded for the 1962 rye crop, the largest acreage since the 1955 crop. The increase from 1961 was the result of a decrease in permitted acreages for wheat, the need for increased temporary pasture, and the relatively good prices received for the 1961 crop. The acreage seeded for the 1961 crop was 4,163,000 and the average is 4,104,000 acres. About 41 percent of the rye seeded was harvested for grain compared to 37 percent in 1961. Most of the acreage diverted from grain production was utilized for pasture, hay, cover crops or plowed under for green manure.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat, at 729,000 bushels, continued the downward trend that began in 1948. The crop is well under the 864,000 bushels produced last year and only 35 percent of the average. The yield of 19.7 bushels per acre is about 1 bushel above last year and 2 bushels above average. However, harvested acreage, at 37,000, is well below last year and only about a third of average.

In New York, the leading buckwheat State, planted acreage was unchanged from last year. However, there was no early frost to speed maturity and wet weather in October and early November hindered harvest and caused considerable abandonment. Yields per harvested acre were a little above last year in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, but slightly below in Pennsylvania. Production of small quantities of buckwheat grown outside these four States is not estimated.

BROOMCORN: Weather was favorable for growth and harvest of late broomcorn and the 1962 crop is estimated at 25,600 tons, 2,500 tons more than indicated as of September 1. The 1961 crop was 25,300 tons and the 1951-60 average is 31,690 tons. Nearly all of the crop was baled and sold by December 1 with the yield per acre for the United States indicated at 327 pounds. The 1961 yield per acre was 341 pounds and the 1951-60 average is 274 pounds.

Acreage planted this year is indicated at 174,000 acres, about 8 percent more than planted in 1961. Abandonment was comparatively light, except in Texas, leaving 156,900 acres for harvest, compared with 148,500 acres the previous year.

Production in Oklahoma of 7,000 tons was 400 tons more than in 1961. Acreage harvested and yields per acre were up slightly from last season. In the Lindsay area, yields held up very well despite the late season drought, but weather in the Panhandle was dry and hot through much of August and September and caused some reduction in yields. Abandonment of the planted acreage was heavy in Texas; severe drought during the growing season reduced yields and rains at the time the crop was maturing damaged quality. Production is estimated at 3,800 tons, down 400 tons from the previous year.

A crop of 8,400 tons is indicated in Colorado. Weather was generally favorable during the growing season and the late fall nearly ideal for maturing and harvesting the late crop. Quality and yields per acre were good. The New Mexico crop is estimated at 5,900 tons, 200 tons more than in 1961. The late killing frost permitted practically all of the relatively large acreage of extremely late broomcorn to mature. Baling moved forward rapidly and practically all of the crop was baled by December 1.

POPCORN: 1962 popcorn production is estimated at 438 million pounds, 12 percent less than the 500 million pounds harvested in 1961, but 40 percent above the 1951-60 average of 313 million pounds. Growers planted 187,000 acres this year or 12 percent less than the 213,000 acres planted last year. Of the planted acreage, 181,000 acres were harvested in 1962, 12 percent below the 206,000 acres harvested last year, but 4 percent more than the 10-year average of 174,000 acres.

Despite unfavorable growing conditions during part of the 1962 season, the U. S. yield per acre in 1962 was 2,417 pounds compared with 2,435 pounds in 1961 and 1,787 pounds the 1951-60 average. Yields per acre in 1962 varied considerably by States, but in general were much better than expected earlier in the season. The rather high yields in the main producing States, however, held the U. S. yield per acre harvested to a level only 18 pounds less than the record yield in 1961.

The 1962 planting season got off to a rather good start in most areas. Growing conditions were generally favorable during the early part of the season, but weather was too dry later for the crop to make the best growth and development. In the main Corn Belt States early harvest was somewhat slow, but the pace improved as the season went along.

Indiana, with 98 million pounds, was the leading producing State in 1962 followed closely by Iowa with 91 million pounds. In third place was Illinois with 62 million pounds. Ohio and Nebraska tied for fourth place with approximately 49 million pounds each. Kentucky was next with nearly 37 million pounds. Production for the "other States" group totaled nearly 10 million pounds compared with 13 million in 1961. As usual, most of the production in the "other States" group was in Tennessee. Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio are the main white popcorn producing States.

A review of the 1961 crop data resulted in a small upward change in production estimates of about 2 million pounds.

RICE: A record crop of rice was produced in 1962. Production at 64,458,000 bags (100 pounds), of rough rice was 19 percent above last year's production and 26 percent above average. The previous record was established in 1954 with a production of 64,193,000 bags. The large production this year was the result of increased harvested acreage and record yields in most rice producing States. Planted acreage of 1.8 million acres was 10 percent more than the 1.6 million acres seeded a year earlier and reflected the 10 percent increase in rice acreage allotments for 1962.

Rice was harvested from 1,764,000 acres compared with 1,588,900 acres last year. The acreage abandoned is estimated at 1.1 percent compared with 1.8 percent in 1961. The U. S. average yield of 3,653 pounds per acre was a record and 230 pounds above the previous high. Only in Mississippi was the yield less than the previous record high. The U. S. yield this year was 242 pounds per acre above last year and 746 pounds or 26 percent above average.

Production in the Southern rice area totaled 49 million bags, 22 percent above last year. Land preparation and seeding was delayed in the early spring by wet weather. Dry weather in May necessitated flushing of fields in many southern areas to bring the rice to stands. Harvest started earlier than usual in the southern areas and hot weather during early August detracted from the quality of early harvested rice. For the greater part of the harvest season weather was favorable and harvest progressed smoothly. A larger acreage of early varieties and a favorable growing season produced more second or "top crop" rice this year.

California production was above the previous year because of increased acreage and a record yield. Land preparation was delayed in early spring by wet weather --- and cool weather slowed growth during May. The crop development during the balance of the season was nearly ideal although the crop was late maturing. A heavy storm early in October caused extensive lodging in the Sacramento Valley. Foggy weather further delayed harvesting and unharvested fields suffered some losses.

SORGHUMS: 1962 sorghum grain production totals 509 million bushels, 6 percent above last year but 18 percent below the record 620 million bushels harvested in 1960. The 11.5 million acres harvested for grain is 5 percent larger than last year, but 26 percent below 1960, the year before the first Feed Grain Program went into effect.

The 1962 average yield of 44.1 bushels per acre--0.3 bushel above 1961--sets a new record for the sixth consecutive year. Lower yields than last year in Texas and Oklahoma were off-set by increases in the northern Plains States.

Despite poorly timed rains, Texas yields were second only to last year's record. Dry weather during April and May reduced the South Texas crop. June rains assured good yields in Central and Blackland counties. Following September rains, considerable dryland acreage in the South Plains developed a second growth of grain heads and harvest in these areas had to be postponed until after frost. Increased plant population and heavier fertilizer and water applications contributed to unusually high yields of irrigated sorghums. Harvest was nearly complete by December 1.

Oklahoma sorghums got off to a late start but nearly all reached maturity before frost. Grain yields were the second highest of record. August rainfall was nearly ideal in the northern two-thirds of Kansas. Generous rains in September helped fill sorghum heads, but slowed early harvest. Virtually all of the crop matured before the first killing freeze and by mid-November combining was completed.

Nebraska reached the hundred-million bushel production mark for the first time this year. Exceptionally favorable weather in both Nebraska and Iowa resulted in average yields of 65.0 bushels per acre for each State. California, with 69.0 bushels per acre, had the highest average yield of any State.

Acreage planted to sorghums for all purposes totaled 15.0 million acres, 5 percent more than last year, but 44 percent below the all-time high of 1957.

Sorghum silage was harvested from 1.2 million acres, 9 percent less than a year earlier. This year's average yield of 10.45 tons per acre is 0.6 ton above the previous record high set last year.

Sorghums used for forage and pasture totaled 2.0 million acres, up 16 percent from last year, but less than half the 10-year average.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay in 1962 totaled 121 million tons -- the largest crop on record and about 1 percent above the last peak in 1958. The 1962 output was nearly 4 percent larger than last year's crop

and 8 percent larger than the 1951-60 average of 112 million tons. Production estimates include hay cut on acres diverted from the Soil Bank or under the Feed Grain Program, as authorized in disaster - designated areas.

Production is up from last year because of increases in both acreage and yield. Acres harvested in 1962 totaled 67.3 million acres, slightly more than the 67.2 million acres cut in 1961, but nearly 5 million acres less than average. The U. S. yield per acre is estimated at 1.80 tons--the highest on record--only 3 percent more than in 1961, but well above the 1.56 ton average.

The 1962 hay season started off later than usual. Spring growth was slow because of cool weather all across the Nation, and lack of moisture in much of the East and South. As the season progressed, however, crop development varied greatly by region. In the Atlantic and South Central States dry weather continued, except for local showers, all through the season. Yield in all of these States this year is below 1961. In part of this area, centering in Pennsylvania, near drought conditions prevailed. Except for Ohio and Missouri, the North Central States had an excellent hay year. Soil moisture supplies were very good, starting out high in the North with the melting of a heavy snow cover and continuing with adequate rainfall through the season. Short periods of dry weather in many areas were a benefit to quality and to harvesting operations. In some areas of this region, however, frequent rainfall hindered the harvest and lowered quality. Yield in the North Central Region, 1.86 tons, was well above last year and the average and more than offset the Eastern and Southern reductions, to account for an increase in the national yield. In the Western Region the season was more normal, with yield only slightly above 1961. Not only in this area, but all across the country, harvesting operations continued into the early fall months, as weather remained mild later than usual. The extended season, plus some late rains in the dry areas, enabled farmers to secure additional cuttings and helped push the yield above earlier expectations.

Production of hay by kinds show diverse trends this year. Wild hay output is up 31 percent from last year's drought affected crop, as a result of increased acreage as well as yield. All tame hay production is up 2 percent from 1961 with an increased yield offsetting a small drop in acreage. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures production increased 7 percent mainly because of increased yield, but with some rise in acreage. Decreased output was shown, however, for both clover-timothy hay alone and mixed and for lespedeza hay mainly because of decreased yields in the moisture short eastern and southern States.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures production at 71.7 million tons is a record high as yield reached a new peak. Output this year is up 7 percent from last year with yield up 6 percent and a slight increase in acreage. Compared with the 10-year average, the 1962 yield is up 14 percent and acreage is up 8 percent. The North Central Region, accounting for almost two-thirds of the Nation's alfalfa, had an excellent season. Output is up 14 percent from 1961, and 28 percent above average. Acreage is up slightly while yield per acre is above last year in all States, except Ohio and Missouri, on the edge of the moisture short regions. Output is up a little in the South Central and West but down sharply in the Atlantic States Region.

Clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures are estimated at 22 million tons, down 8 percent from 1961 and 12 percent below average. Acreage harvested in 1962, at 14.5 million acres, is up slightly from last year's record low, while yield at 1.52 tons per acre is down 8 percent from last year's record high. Production is up a little from 1961 in the North Central and Western Regions, but more than offset by decreased yields in the remainder of the country.

Lespedeza hay production, confined almost entirely to the moisture short South Atlantic and South Central regions, declined sharply this year. Output, estimated at 2.9 million tons, is down almost a fourth from last year, because of 10 percent lower yield and 14 percent less acreage harvested. This year's yield of 1.15 tons per harvested acre exceeds the 10-year average by 6 percent in spite of the dry season. In many cases, only the better acreage was harvested. Hay fields were either diverted to pasture or left unharvested this year because of poor growth, largely accounting for decrease in harvested acreage.

Grain hay production of 3.8 million tons is down 4 percent from 1961 and a fifth below average. Yield per acre this year was up from 1961 but was more than offset by a sharp reduction in acreage for harvest. Because of the excellent hay year, grain acreage cut for hay in the North Central Region was cut back sharply from last year accounting for much of the national decrease in total production. Output in the West and North Atlantic Regions increased while the Southern Regions had a decrease from 1961.

Production of soybean, cowpea and peanut hay is estimated at 1 million tons, slightly above last year, but well below the average of 1.6 million tons. Peanut hay output was down from last year, but soybean and cowpea hay were up moderately.

Other hay crops totaled 8.7 million tons---down slightly from last year. Although yield increased slightly from 1961, this was more than offset by a small decrease in acreage. Reduced output in the North Atlantic and South Central Regions more than offset moderate increases in the remaining Regions.

Wild hay production this year, at 10.9 million tons, is up almost a third from last year's drought affected crop, and 7 percent above average. The yield of 0.98 ton per acre is 18 percent above 1961 and is the highest in 20 years. Acreage is up 11 percent from last year, but is still well below average. Although the Western Region had some increase in production, most of the national increase is in the North Central Region, which had a favorable hay season. In the Dakotas the yield per acre was up sharply from last year's drought depressed crop while Nebraska increased 21 percent compared with last year. These three States account for 59 percent of the total national production.

HOPS: The Nation's 1962 harvest of hops totaled 44,231,000 pounds, up 25 percent from last year's short crop, but 7 percent below average. All producing States show gains over last year with Washington registering a 5,284,000 pound increase or 26 percent, because of a 41 percent increase in that State's acreage. All States harvested more acreage than in 1961, and the total of 29,300 acres for harvest in 1962 is 28 percent above last year, but 4 percent below average.

Yield per acre in Washington was the lowest in 40 years. Cool damp weather experienced in the spring prolonged the period of training vines, and resulted in a heavy mildew infestation. Some yards were a near failure and a few were abandoned. Poor conditions in many reactivated yards contributed to the low average yield. Early Clusters looked excellent in early July, but did not pick out as expected and Late Clusters did not mature well.

In Oregon, California, and Idaho the crop developed well and generally good yields were obtained. The harvest was completed under generally favorable conditions in all States. Some hops were blown down in California, but losses were minor.

PEANUTS: The 1962 peanut crop of 1,811 million pounds exceeded production in 1961 by 4 percent and was 18 percent above the 1951-60 average. Indicated production is up about 1 percent from the November 1 estimate and is the largest peanut crop since 1958. Record high per acre yields in the Virginia-Carolina and Southwest areas account for the higher 1962 production.

Acreage picked and threshed in 1962 was down less than 1 percent from 1961 and 7 percent less than the 10-year average. Yield per acre in 1962 averaged 1,273 pounds, 53 pounds above the 1961 average and 7 pounds higher than the previous record set in 1960.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, production in 1962 is estimated at 587 million pounds, up 17 percent from 1961 and 15 percent above the average. This is the largest crop for the area since 1956. Average yield per acre set new high records in both Virginia and North Carolina where growing conditions were excellent during the entire season. Above normal rainfall in the spring and early summer got the crop off to a fast start and soil moisture in August and early September was sufficient to mature a good set of nuts. Disease and insect damage was light. The crop was dug under ideal weather conditions and a larger than usual proportion was combined and artificially dried. November rainfall interfered with threshing of stacked peanuts, but by December 1 harvesting was approximately 85 percent completed, further along than usual for that date.

In the Southeast area, production is estimated at 819 million pounds, 4 percent below 1961, but 8 percent above the 10-year average. Acreage picked and threshed was about the same as 1961, but yield per acre averaged 45 pounds below the 1,170 pound average of the previous year. The crop got off to a poor start because of unusually dry weather in the spring. Rainfall during the growing season was irregular and yields varied widely by areas. Weather conditions were generally favorable during the harvesting season and most of the crop was saved in good condition.

In the Southwest area, production is placed at 405 million pounds, the largest crop since 1950. Production at this level is 5 percent above 1961 and 49 percent greater than average. Acreage picked and threshed is estimated at 415,300 acres, about 1 percent under the 1961 acreage. Yield per acre, at 976 pounds, is 52 pounds above last year. The 1962 growing season was rather dry, but yields on irrigated acreage were high. In Oklahoma, the estimated yield of 1,400 pounds is 125 pounds above last year and estimated

production is the largest of record. In Texas, acreage picked and threshed was down 2 percent from last year, but a slightly larger yield per acre places total production at virtually the same level as 1961. In New Mexico, heavy rains during harvest caused some discoloring of shells.

VELVETBEANS: Acreage of velvetbeans continued its downward trend in 1962. Estimated at 81,000 acres for the three States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, the 1962 acreage was down 6 percent from 1961 and at a record low level.

Production of velvetbeans in the hull, including both grazed and picked, is estimated at 34,000 tons compared with 47,000 tons in 1961. Yield per acre averaged 840 pounds, a reduction of 253 pounds from the record high of 1961.

Most velvetbeans are grown interplanted with corn and the crop is used almost entirely for grazing.

COWPEAS: Production of cowpeas for dry peas is estimated at 1.1 million bushels in 1962, a reduction of 15 percent from 1961, and the smallest crop since estimates were started in 1924. Acreage harvested for peas increased from the record low of 133,000 acres in 1961 to 135,000 acres in 1962. Higher acreages in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas accounted for the increase. Fewer acres were harvested for peas in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Yield per acre averaged 8.1 bushels in 1962 compared with a record high of 9.8 bushels per acre last year. Texas, Oklahoma, and Georgia, in that order, led in cowpea production in 1962, producing 59 percent of the Nation's crop.

Acreage of cowpeas grown for all purposes in 1962 totaled 662,000 acres, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year. Most of the increase occurred in Texas and Oklahoma, although slightly larger acreages were also grown in North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. There were decreases in acreage in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Acreage harvested for hay was up slightly from 1961 and acreage for other purposes was 13 percent higher. The "other purpose" acreage includes peas harvested green, grazed, plowed under and abandoned.

MUNG BEANS: Mung bean production in Oklahoma in 1962 totaled 8.2 million pounds or 11 percent above the 1961 production of 7.4 million pounds. Growers planted 37,000 acres in 1962 compared with 35,000 acres in 1961. The outlook was favorable early in the season, but hot, dry August weather reduced prospects and heavy September rainfall made harvest difficult and reduced the quality of the beans. An estimated 24,000 acres were harvested for beans, 9 percent more than the 22,000 acres harvested in 1961. Considerable acreage was diverted to hay and pasture when yield and quality prospects diminished. The yield of beans per acre averaged 340 pounds in 1962, slightly above the 335 pounds per acre harvested in 1961. There is a wide spread in the quality of beans harvested with a sizeable quantity probably not suitable for sprouting.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans in 1962 is estimated at 18.8 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), 7 percent below last year's record production, but 11 percent above the 10-year average. The yield of 1,264 pounds per acre is the third highest of record. The record high of 1,390 pounds was set last year and the 10-year average is 1,182 pounds per acre.

The 1,539,000 acres planted was 4 percent larger than the 1,480,000 acres in 1961. The 10-year average is 1,510,000 acres. Most of the increased acreage was in New York, Michigan, Nebraska, Idaho, and Colorado. California was the only major producing State where acreage decreased from 1961. The 1962 harvested acreage was 1,490,000 acres compared with 1,449,000 acres in 1961 and the average of 1,438,000 acres. Abandonment amounted to 3.2 percent in 1962 and 2.1 percent in 1961.

In the Northeast, below normal rainfall in New York permitted early seedbed preparations, but, seed shortage delayed completion of seeding. Favorable weather prevailed in Michigan where the crop was seeded earlier than usual except in the lower portion where June rains delayed plantings and replantings. However, Michigan produced another record crop of 7.5 million bags, exceeding the previous record of 7.4 million bags set in 1961. In the Northwest, wet fields delayed plantings and cool weather retarded plant development. Irrigation water was plentiful for the irrigated dry bean acreage. An early September freeze severely damaged the later than normal dry bean crop with the heaviest loss realized in Nebraska and Wyoming where both the quality and yield were lowered. Rain and damp cool weather caused harvesting losses in California and Washington. Harvest in Idaho was delayed in October because of rain, but in general, the harvest season was better than usual. In the Pinto area of the Southwest, dry weather caused drought conditions throughout most of the growing season. The bean set was generally poor and late plants were damaged by the early frost in September. Irrigated beans in Colorado had sufficient water supplies, but suffered some hail and washout damage. The replantings were late enough to receive substantial frost damage. Production for 1962 was down from the previous year for all Southwest bean producing States.

In California, production was down 3 percent as a result of an acreage reduction. A record yield of 1,493 pounds per acre was realized compared with the previous record of 1,457 pounds in 1956. The season started with mild temperatures that were beneficial to the crop. Above normal rainfall in the Coastal areas of Southern California improved soil moisture for large limas. Water supplies were adequate for the other varieties, which are mostly irrigated. Rains and heavy fog during the harvesting season in the northern half of the State resulted in some yield loss in Baby Limas and other beans. Clean-out was greater than normal because of the moisture damage.

Production by classes shows that Pea beans (Navy) continued to be the leading variety in 1962 by a substantial margin--over one-third of the total production. The estimated production of 7.0 million bags of Pea beans was 4 percent above last year. Michigan accounted for virtually all of the Pea bean production. Pinto bean production accounted for 22 percent

of the total production with 4.1 million bags. The crop remained in second place even though Pinto production was 27 percent below 1961. The Pinto bean crop was reduced by dry moisture conditions on non-irrigated land in Colorado and other southwestern producing States along with a damaging early freeze in September in the central and western States. All major Pinto producing States had less production compared with 1961. A substantial reduction occurred in the quality of Great Northern beans produced this year as this class remained in third place with 1,485,000 bags. The largest reduction was in Nebraska which produced 55 percent of the 1962 Great Northern bean crop. Red Kidney beans remained the fourth largest class with 1,479,000 bags. New York produced 60 percent of the 1962 Red Kidney beans. The next ranking classes, according to production, were Large Limas and California Blackeyes, both estimated only in California.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas in 1962 (excluding Austrian peas) was 4,947,000 hundredweight (clean basis). This total was 40 percent more than the 1961 production, and 44 percent more than average. "Alaska" peas (including other smooth green kinds) with a production of 2,291,000 hundredweight was 45 percent greater than a year earlier, but about three-fourths the size of the large 1959 crop. "Canada" peas (including First and Best and other smooth white and yellow kinds) totaled 1,189,000 hundredweight, which was 13 percent more than the 1961 production. Production of "other" kinds, mostly wrinkled peas for seed, is estimated at 1,467,000 hundredweight---60 percent more than in 1961 and exceeded only by the 1956 crop.

Acres planted to dry peas in 1962 totaled 353,000---slightly less than the 355,000 acres planted in 1961. Abandonment, at 4.2 percent of the planted acreage, was well below the 5.9 percent a year earlier and the lowest percentage since 1943. This left a total of 338,000 acres for harvest, slightly more than the 334,000 harvested last year and 19 percent greater than average. Average yield for the United States in 1962 was 1,464 pounds per acre---the highest of record dating back to 1928. The 1961 yield was 1,061 pounds and the 1951-60 average is 1,194 pounds. In the important dry pea producing States---Idaho and Washington---the crop got off to a good start. Except for a period of dry weather in July, conditions were very good for growth and podding. Hail in August limited production on the Nez Perce and Camas Prairies of North Idaho. Cooler than normal temperatures and timely rains plus ample irrigation water supplies in south Idaho and the Columbia Basin of Washington all contributed to the record yield.

TOBACCO: Combined weight of cured leaf from all types of tobacco produced in 1962 is estimated at 2,261 million pounds. This is the greatest poundage produced in any year since 1951, a tenth larger than production last year and 11 percent above the 1951-60 average.

The average yield of all types combined is at an all-time high of 1,843 pounds per acre---88 pounds above the previous record of 1,755 pounds realized in 1961. Among individual classes, only flue-cured and burley established new peaks in yield; however, other major classes yielded near record levels.

Growers harvested tobacco from about 1,227,000 acres this year. While this acreage is about 4 percent above 1961 and the largest since 1956, it

is 14 percent below the 10-year average. All major types were under quotas except Pennsylvania seedleaf and cigar wrapper. Of the types under quotas, basic allotments were increased 4.3 percent for flue-cured and 6 percent for burley, but were cut 15 percent for cigar filler and binder. Allotments were unchanged for fire-cured, Southern Maryland, and dark air-cured types.

Supplies of plants were generally adequate this season and most transplanting operations followed normal or earlier dates despite the dry, hot weather that prevailed over much of the tobacco belt during May. Considerable replanting was necessary in the Carolinas and Virginia, but adequate stands were generally secured. Growth of the flue-cured crop was stalled throughout the belt during much of May. With favorable weather conditions during most of June, tobacco in practically all areas responded with vigorous growth. Excessive rains during late June and early July in some areas of Virginia and North Carolina caused flopping. Damage was particularly severe in some type 12 areas. Weather conditions were generally on the dry side during July and August, but reduction in the crop's potential from drought was confined mostly to fire-cured and dark air-cured areas of Kentucky and Tennessee and the burley area of central Tennessee. Generally, the growing season was good and curing conditions quite favorable.

Flue-cured production totaled about 1,400 million pounds this season. This was the largest crop since 1956, the fourth largest of record, and exceeded last year's crop of 1,258 million pounds by 11 percent. The 10-year average stands at 1,270 million pounds. The average yield per acre realized from brightleaf types combined, at 1,916 pounds, is the highest ever compared with the previous record of 1,808 pounds made in 1960. Excepting type 12, yields for all types are all-time highs. Type 13 broke the one ton-per-acre level this season, the first time ever for any flue-cured type. For the entire type 11-14 belt, yields averaged 1,801 pounds last year and the 10-year average is 1,470 pounds. Reflecting primarily an increase of 4.3 percent in allotments, flue-cured acreage harvested this season, at 730,800 acres, was up about 32,300 acres from 1961. This season marked the first change in allotments for this class of tobacco since 1957 when a 20 percent cut was made, and the first increase since 1951 when allotments were raised about 15 percent. Acreage harvested this year was the largest since 1956. An average of 883,860 acres was harvested during the 1951-60 period.

The burley crop is estimated at 642 million pounds--the largest since 1954 and the third largest of record. Last year, the crop weighed 580 million pounds and the average is 542 million. A record-high average yield of 1,894 pounds per acre is indicated for the belt, compared with the 1961 yield of 1,820 pounds, the previous high, and 1,530 pounds for the 10-year average. Harvested area of burley, at 338,800 acres, is the highest for any year since 1954. When compared with 1961, this year's acreage reflects the 6 percent increase made in allotments. The 10-year average stands at 358,100 acres harvested.

Southern Maryland, type 32 leaf, is estimated at 39.4 million pounds compared with 38.4 million pounds (revised) produced in 1961 and 37.0 million for the average. A yield of 950 pounds per acre is expected from

the 1962 crop. The 1961 yield is recorded at 960 pounds (revised) and the 1951-60 average at 854 pounds. An estimated 41,500 acres were harvested in 1962 compared with 40,000 the previous year. The 10-year average harvested is about 43,700 acres.

Estimates place fire-cured production at 53.4 million pounds--slightly above last year's 53.1 million pounds, but 4 percent below the 10-year average of 55.7 million. Reports from growers indicate a yield of 1,484 pounds per acre. Fire-cured yields averaged 1,499 pounds in 1961 and 1,316 pounds during the 1951-60 period. The crop was harvested from about 36,000 acres this year, fractionally higher than the 35,400 acres harvested last season. This year's acreage, however, is 16 percent below the average.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-37, is set at 23.7 million pounds. About 22.8 million pounds were produced in 1961 and 27.3 million on the average during the 1951-60 decade. For types 35-37 combined, a yield of 1,451 pounds per acre is indicated, compared with 1,460 in 1961 and 1,295 for the average. Producers of these types harvested about 16,300 acres this year, 700 acres more than in 1961. On the average, about 21,280 acres of this type were harvested during the 1951-60 span.

The cigar filler crop is estimated at 59.8 million pounds--about 1.3 million pounds below production in 1961, but 5.9 million above average. The average yield indicated for 1962 is 1,694 pounds per acre. It was 1,717 pounds in 1961 and averaged 1,600 pounds during the 1951-60 period. Growers harvested about 35,300 acres of filler this season compared with 35,600 last year and 33,610 for the average.

For cigar-binder types, about 24.6 million pounds are expected from the 1962 crop. Binder production totaled 27.9 million pounds in 1961 and averaged 37.9 million pounds during 1951-60. This year's yield is estimated at 1,670 pounds per acre. The 1961 yield is recorded at 1,669 pounds, compared with 1,619 pounds for the 10-year average. Growers harvested about 14,700 acres in 1962--11 percent less than in 1961 and 38 percent less than the 1951-60 average.

The 1962 cigar-wrapper crop is expected to total about 18.4 million pounds. Production amounted to 19.2 million pounds last year while averaging 16.9 million from 1951 through 1960. A yield of 1,395 pounds per acre is estimated this season compared with 1,429 pounds last year and 1,270 for the average. This year's crop was grown on about 13,200 acres. Harvested acreage totaled 13,400 in 1961 and averaged around 13,280 during the 1951-60 period.

COTTON: Harvest moved forward rapidly under favorable weather conditions during November except in Plains areas of Texas and Oklahoma. Yields turned out generally as good or better than estimated a month ago and production is now estimated at 14,723,000 bales, up 1.3 percent from November 1. The 1961 crop was 14,318,000 bales and the 1951-60 average is 13,979,000 bales.

Yield per acre for the United States is estimated at 455 pounds compared with 438 pounds in 1961. In California, a record yield per acre of 1,092 pounds is indicated and prospective production is up 120,000 bales from a month ago.

In southeastern and central cotton States, nearly all cotton was ginned by December 1 with yields turning out slightly higher than estimated on November 1. Weather was favorable for development of late bolls in Arizona and California; harvest moved forward rapidly during November under very favorable weather conditions with yields exceeding earlier estimates. In southwestern Oklahoma and the heavy producing Plains areas of Texas, the crop is normally mechanically stripped in a comparatively short time after the first freeze. This year, continued wet soils following the belated freeze of November 17 kept strippers out of fields much of the time. In Northern Plains counties of Texas less than 25 percent of the crop was ginned by December 1 and less than 40 percent in Southern Plains areas. In Low Plains areas of Texas yields are turning out less than estimated earlier. For the United States about 82.0 percent of the crop was ginned to December 1 compared with 81.6 percent in 1961 and the 5-year average of 87.5 percent.

The 1962 acreage allotment of American-Egyptian cotton was 58 percent larger than in 1961 and production is up sharply from a year ago. With about 76 percent of the crop ginned to December 1, production is estimated at 99,000 bales, compared with 62,600 bales in 1961. American-Egyptian cotton is grown primarily in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

The 1962 cotton allotment of 18.2 million acres was 2 percent less than for the previous year. Based on information reported by growers and preliminary reports on official cotton acreage measurements, the 1962 planted acreage is estimated at 16,296,000 acres, also 2 percent below the 1961 level. Abandonment of planted acreage was comparatively light except in some areas of Texas and Oklahoma where wet weather at planting time and drought in August resulted in fairly heavy losses. Abandonment for the United States, including acreage removed for compliance, is indicated at 4.8 percent, leaving 15,521,000 acres for harvest, about 1 percent less than the 15,634,000 acres harvested in 1961 when 5.7 percent of the planted acreage was abandoned.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production of 32 million bushels is almost half again above last year's drought affected crop, but still below the 1951-60 average. The 2,791,000 acres harvested were 11 percent above a year earlier, and the yield per acre was a record high at 11.4 bushels per acre, mainly because the Dakotas went through the season with ample moisture supplies and favorable fall harvest conditions. The season varied greatly across the country. Severe cold weather in Texas in early January nearly wiped out an expanded planted acreage. Only 14 percent of the acreage was harvested with an average of only 7.5 bushels per acre. The California crop also suffered from spring frost damage so yield was well below last year and somewhat below average.

In the Dakotas and Minnesota, the main flaxseed States, which account for most of the Nation's output, the season was varied. North Dakota, recovering from last year's drought and profiting by a late fall had a record yield of 12 bushels per acre. Production is more than double that in 1961 and accounts for 59 percent of the national total this year. In South Dakota, production is also above last year because of increases in both acreage and yield. Spring growth was slow, but the late fall resulted in favorable ripening and harvesting conditions and the final yield of 10.5 bushels per acre exceeded earlier expectations. In Minnesota, the season was less favorable than last year and yield declined to 10 bushels per acre. Much planting was delayed in the northwestern area because of excessive moisture, and some of the late planted acreage was damaged by a September frost before maturity.

MAPLE SIRUP: Production of maple sirup in 1962 is now estimated at 1,446,000 gallons, 5 percent less than was produced in 1961 and 2 percent less than the 1951-60 average of 1,473,000 gallons.

The 1962 season was generally about a week shorter than a year earlier, but longer than the unusually short 1960 season. Above-normal temperatures in New England during March and April caused a high bacteria count in sap buckets, lowering the quality of the sirup. New York production was 11 percent above last year as a result of moderate runs over fairly long periods, little snow, and few rain or snow storms to interfere with operations. In the Lakes States and in Maryland, deep snow prevented prompt tapping and hampered collection of sap. Some producers did not tap their trees because of the late start and the difficulty in getting help. Although the season was short, Ohio producers reported that the sap was much sweeter than normal and the sirup was of good quality.

Operators in several areas used "tap hole pellets" for the first time during the 1962 season. The function of these pellets is to combat bacteria which cause sap fermentation and often dry up or clog the tap holes. The pellets were generally effective.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets this year is estimated at 18,169,000 tons--a record high. The previous record was 17,704,000 tons in 1961. The 1962 tonnage is 3 percent larger than in 1961 and a third larger than the 1951-60 average. The United States 1962 average yield per acre was 16.4 tons, the same as in 1961 but otherwise the lowest since 1955. Yields turned out better than expected in Ohio, Michigan, South Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon, with Ohio and Kansas turning out new record highs. Yields were less than anticipated in Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming. Yields in other important sugar beet States were about as forecast earlier.

Growers planted a record large acreage of 1,185,000 acres for harvest in 1962. The previous record was 1,129,000 last year. Acreage harvested, at 1,105,000, was also a record high and exceeded the 1961 acreage by 3 percent. Abandonment, at 6.7 percent of the planted acreage, was considerably above the 4.6 percent in 1961 and the largest since 1955. Abandonment was heaviest in Nebraska where it amounted to 16.4 percent as a result of adverse weather conditions.

Planting over much of the sugar beet area was delayed by cool weather that also retarded growth and delayed thinning and weeding. In the eastern area dry weather at planting time resulted in poor stands and considerable reseeding. In western Nebraska and northern Colorado dry soil at planting time was followed by hail and torrential rains that flooded and washed out acreage. Irrigation water supplies were adequate throughout virtually all of the western region. While good to excellent progress occurred during July in many beet areas, cool weather and excessive moisture slowed growth in others. August was generally favorable over the sugar beet area except in Ohio where drought conditions developed. The early September freeze lowered yields in Utah, but elsewhere did little damage. Above normal temperatures after the early September cold spell were conducive to excellent late growth in most areas. While October rains delayed harvest in some areas, harvest generally progressed rapidly and was finished in good time.

Production of refined sugar from the 1962 sugar beet crop is expected to total 2,416,000 tons. Refined sugar production from sugarcane grown in the Continental United States is estimated at 897,000 tons, and from Hawaii grown cane at 1,047,000 tons. The estimated 1962 refined sugar production in the United States (50 States) is 4,360,000 tons, 7 percent more than the production of 4,069,000 tons in 1961.

SUGARCAKE FOR SUGAR: Production of sugarcane for sugar is estimated at 20,660,000 tons as of December 1, 10 percent more than in 1961. Louisiana and Florida account for 10,537,000 tons of the 1962 crop and Hawaii 10,123,000 tons. In 1961 production totaled 18,749,000 tons with Louisiana and Florida accounting for 9,154,000 tons and Hawaii 9,595,000 tons. The yield per acre this year is indicated at 40.8 tons compared with 42.5 tons in 1961.

A severe cold wave hit the Louisiana and Florida sugarcane areas from December 11 to 15. Since it is too early to appraise the extent of the damage, production estimates as given in this publication do not take into account damage caused by the freezes.

In Florida, the damage varies from slight close to Okeechobee Lake to some complete loss in fields away from the lake. Terminal buds were killed on a high percentage of the acreage, stopping growth. Some cane was frozen to the ground and some lateral buds appear to have been frozen in many fields. Selective cuttings of most severely damaged acreage are being made. Harvest was just becoming active when the freeze hit, and the extent of the damage has not yet been determined.

In Louisiana around 85 percent of the crop was harvested before the freeze. While considerable cane was split from top to bottom, harvest has been accelerated and most damaged cane being delivered to mills on December 17 was in fair shape, although some lots showed deterioration. With harvest well advanced and the stepped up cutting after the freeze, the reduction in tonnage of cane is expected to be comparatively small.

Indicated production of 5,350,000 tons in Louisiana as of December 1 is down sharply from last year. Severe cold weather in January, 1962, froze out considerable acreage, and extremely dry weather during July and August caused additional abandonment on acreage where only marginal stands survived. The estimated acreage harvested is 261,000 acres compared with 277,000 acres in 1961. Yield per acre of 20.5 tons was 5.2 tons less than the previous season. With no acreage restrictions in effect this year, the acreage of cane for sugar in Florida, at 136,500, is more than double last year's harvested acreage. The growing season was very favorable and production is up to 5,187,000 tons, compared with 2,036,000 tons in 1961. The indicated yield per acre of 38.0 tons is 1.8 tons more than in 1961.

Production of sugarcane for sugar in Hawaii for the calendar year 1962 totaled 10,123,000 tons, nearly 6 percent more than harvested in 1961. Severe drought reduced yields per acre in the Hamakua and Kohala areas on the island of Hawaii, but in other areas of the State, weather during the growing and harvesting season was very good. Yield per acre for the State was 93.3 tons compared with 88.6 tons in 1961.

SUGARCANE SIRUP: Sugarcane syrup production in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana is estimated at 2,716,000 gallons, 21 percent below last year. The acreage of sugarcane harvested for sirup, which has declined steadily for about 15 years, reached a new low of 10,000 acres this year. The average yield per acre in the four States for which estimates are made is 272 gallons, 21 gallons less than for 1961. Yields are higher than last year in Georgia and lower in the other States.

APPLES: Commercial apple production for 1962 totaled 121.4 million bushels, down 5.3 million bushels or 4 percent from last year's large crop, but still 10 percent above average. A 5.5 million bushel increase in production from last year in Western States was more than offset by a 4.1 million bushel decline in Central States and a 6.7 million bushel decline in Eastern States. All regions produced an above average crop which was larger than 2 years ago (1960). The State of Washington regained first place in production over New York, which is usually second, and Michigan ranked third. These three States accounted for 44.5 percent of the total crop for 1962.

In Western States, Washington harvested 5.1 million bushels more in 1962 than in 1961 when the crop was short. California, the fourth largest producer in 1962, showed no change in total crop from 1961. Declines from 1961 occurred in all North Central and Eastern States except Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, Vermont, and New Jersey. Virginia, usually the fourth largest producer, fell to fifth place with production below the 1961 harvest, but above average. Production declines in Central and Eastern States were caused primarily by dry weather during July and August. This was particularly true in northern Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland. New York and Michigan also experienced moisture shortages that resulted in smaller sizes for the earlier varieties.

Declines in production from 1961 were registered for all but four varieties--Grimes Golden, Delicious, Golden Delicious, and Black Twig. Production of the Delicious variety, at 28.8 million bushels, was the largest of record and 20 percent above 1961. Golden Delicious production was up 14 percent to a record level of nearly 9.0 million bushels. The five most important varieties in 1962 in order of importance were: Delicious, McIntosh, Rome Beauty, Golden Delicious, and Jonathans. Production of the Winesap variety was down from 1961, particularly in Washington which is the major producing State for this variety. Winesap dropped out of the first five nationally--being replaced by Golden Delicious, which has increased rapidly in all regions in recent years.

PEACHES: Total production of peaches in the U. S., estimated at 76.4 million bushels, is 2 percent less than last year, but 16 percent above average. Excluding California Clingstones, which are used mostly for canning, production of peaches in 1962 totaled 45.7 million bushels, 9 percent below last year, but 7 percent above average. Increases in production from last year occurred in the North Atlantic States and in the West, but production decreased elsewhere.

In the North Atlantic States, a good crop was realized in all States. Dry weather in July and August caused some concern, but rains came in time to help sizes and growing conditions for 1962 were generally favorable.

Most Central States had shorter crops than last year. Severe winter weather in the North Central States and early frosts in the South Central States reduced fruit set although subsequent growing conditions were generally favorable in the South Central States. Dry early summer weather further reduced production in the North Central States.

Almost all South Atlantic States realized better than average crops, though slightly below last year. Growing conditions were generally favorable, though a drought in some areas retarded sizes.

In the far West, a generally very good crop was produced in Oregon, Washington, and California. However, in Idaho the crop was foredoomed by the severe freeze damage to trees last January. Sizes and quality of fruit in the coastal States were generally good. The California Clingstone crop totaled 30.6 million bushels, the largest of record, and one-third above average. The estimate excludes those peaches eliminated from production as a part of the "green drop" program, which was put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order. The California Freestone crop of 12.9 million bushels is the 4th largest of record.

PEARS: Total pear production in the U. S. is placed at 29.1 million bushels, 7 percent above last year, but only slightly above average. Production in the Pacific Coast States, where over 85 percent of the crop is normally produced, accounted for 26.3 million bushels, up 9 percent from last year and 3 percent above the average. In this region, only Washington produced a smaller crop than last year.

The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States totaled 20.4 million bushels (496,250 tons) 10 percent higher than last year with increases in California and Oregon more than offsetting a decrease in Washington. Production of "Other" type pears in the Pacific Coast States, at 5.8 million bushels (144,500 tons), is 6 percent above last year, but 5 percent below average. Both types of pears in California and Oregon had a good set of fruit, and sizes were quite good. Since the bulk of the pear crop had already been harvested, the October wind and rain storm in Oregon caused little loss of production. In Washington the fruit set was quite variable this season. Some areas suffered early spring freeze damage while other areas set a good crop. Failure to size was a problem in Washington, especially for winter pears.

Michigan, the most important pear State outside the Pacific Coast area, had a crop of 1.5 million bushels this year, only 50,000 bushels less than the 1961 record crop. Sizes were small because of lack of rain. Dry weather restricted sizes of pears in New York and Pennsylvania also.

GRAPES: Total United States production of grapes for 1962, at 3,148,350 tons, was the fourth largest of record. This is about 2 percent above the large 1961 crop and 6 percent above average. Production of European-type grapes, grown principally in California and Arizona, totaled 2,862,100 tons, up 2 percent from 1961 and 5 percent above average. Production in these two States accounted for 91 percent of total 1962 output. Production in other States, largely American type grapes, at 286,250 tons was up 3 percent from 1961 and 23 percent above average.

Contributing greatly to the continued increase in grape production was a 46,000 ton increase over last year in California where production of wine variety grapes was 640,000 tons, up 166,000 tons from last year and the fourth largest of record. Table varieties were up 135,000 tons from last year's short crop. The increases in these two types more than offset a 255,000 ton decline in

the production of raisin type grapes in California. Arizona production in 1962 was also a record high and more than double the 10-year average out-put. Washington grape production, at 52,000 tons, continues to expand and only in 1958 and 1959 were larger crops harvested in that State. New York, second in production this year, harvested 99,000 tons, down 25,000 tons or 20 percent from last year's near record crop, but above the 10-year average. Michigan harvested 68,000 tons, the third largest crop on record and the largest since 1932. This was more than double last year's short crop and 51 percent above average.

Although dry conditions developed in some areas of Central and Eastern States and Washington had a cool late start, in general the 1962 growing season was very favorable for grapes. Harvest conditions were good to excellent in all areas of the Nation. The season was about a week late in California.

SOUR CHERRIES: Production of sour cherries in 1962 totaled a record 179,190 tons--topping the previous record set in 1961 by 13,800 tons or 8 percent and exceeding the 10-year average by 42 percent. Michigan production of 120,000 tons was up 30,500 tons or about one-third from last year's large crop and was 70 percent above average. Michigan accounted for two-thirds of the total U. S. production in 1962. Some wind damage occurred in both Michigan and Wisconsin. New York, the second largest producer, with 18,500 tons was down sharply from the record high set both last year and in 1955 and was 14 percent below average.

Economic abandonment was greater than usual in the Great Lakes Region with New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin each reporting such losses.

In the Western States, Oregon harvested a record 7,200 tons, more than double the average for that State. The crop in Utah and Idaho was greater than last year and also above average with the Utah crop of 3,500 tons the largest since 1946 and the second highest of record. Production in Colorado and in Montana was down sharply from last year and was below average.

SWEET CHERRIES: The Nation's 1962 sweet cherry crop totaled 109,200 tons, up 7,900 tons or 8 percent from last year and 24 percent above average. This is the largest crop since 1955 and the fourth largest on record. Production in Western States at 85,400 tons was 5 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. In the three Great Lake States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, production totaled 23,800 tons, up 18 percent from 1961 and 46 percent above average. Michigan produced a record large crop of 18,000 tons.

Oregon with 33,000 tons was the leading State in 1962, surpassing California, which is usually the heaviest producer. The Oregon crop was up 7,500 tons from 1961 and was the second largest on record, being exceeded only by the 34,200 tons produced in 1949. Increases over last year were registered in other Western States also--Utah, Montana and Idaho. These increases more than offset a rather sharp decline of 3,500 tons in California and a 1,200 ton decline in Washington. The California crop failed to meet early season expectations in contrast to the improvements over early season prospects in most other States. Showers in some California areas resulted in low quality, splits and doubles.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The 1962 production of plums in California and Michigan totaled 88,500 tons, 7 percent below last year, but 1 percent above the average. Both States had smaller crops than last year. In California, mild temperatures prevented the usual degree of sunburn in July and August, although some varieties were culled quite heavily because of earlier sunburn.

Production of all prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho totaled 88,000 tons (fresh basis), an increase of 30 percent over last year and 12 percent over the average. Larger crops than last year in Oregon and Washington more than offset a decrease in Idaho. Preliminary utilization estimates for these three States indicate that 37,280 tons (42%) were sold for fresh use, 30,810 tons (35%) were canned, 15,300 tons (17%) were dried, and 1,160 tons (1%) were frozen. The remaining quantity is a small allowance for home use in each of the States as well as some excess cullage in Washington.

In California, the dried prune crop totaled 142,000 tons, (dried basis) 2 percent more than last year, but 5 percent below the average. The crop was spotty with some areas having very light crops and others having relatively good crops. Sizes were small in some districts and dry-away was above normal. All prunes dried, California and Oregon combined, totaled 146,500 tons (dried basis), 3 percent more than in 1961, but 4 percent less than the average.

APRICOTS: 1962 production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah totaled 168,600 tons, 12 percent smaller than last year and 16 percent less than the average. In California, where almost all the decrease from last year occurred, cold weather during pollination in addition to the late February freeze reduced fruit set. Continued removal of bearing acreage in southern California also contributed to the smaller production. Washington experienced some early freeze damage, but a good crop was realized. However, sizes were small, resulting in considerable cullage. Utah's small crop was further reduced by extensive freeze damage in late February, early March, and again in late April.

DATES: The California date crop is estimated at 22,500 tons, 5 percent greater than in 1961 and 11 percent above average. Harvest of the crop is still in progress.

OLIVES: The 1962 olive crop in California is estimated at 50,000 tons, near average, but 14 percent greater than last year. The crop is turning out better than expected. The set was not as light as had been estimated early in the season, particularly the crop in the top of the trees. Early in the season there was concern about the fruit failing to size properly. However, the fruit did improve in size later on, particularly after mid-October rains.

FIGS: The 1962 fig crop is estimated at 64,400 tons (fresh basis), slightly larger than last year, but 22 percent below average. Production of dried figs amounted to 18,300 tons (dried basis), 200 tons less than last year and 24 percent below the average. The quality is reported to be the best in many years. Production not dried totaled 9,500 tons (fresh basis), up 23 percent from last year, but 14 percent below average. Cool weather and a long growing season were favorable for the production of canning figs and a larger crop than expected earlier was harvested. The acreage of all figs is now at the lowest level in recent years.

AVOCADOS: The 1962-63 avocado crop is estimated at 49,400 tons, 12 percent below last year, but 10 percent above average. The California crop is down 20 percent from last year, more than offsetting the increase in Florida. Florida trees made good recovery from the damage inflicted by Hurricane Donna in 1960. As of December 1 about three-fourths of the Florida crop had been harvested. Growing and picking conditions have been generally favorable in 1962.

In California spring frosts hurt the early bloom and the set of fruit is rather spotty. The Fuerte crop shows little early bloom fruit and no "off bloom" fruit. Although there was a satisfactory set of fruit from the regular bloom, trees generally have a light crop and this is expected to result in good sizing of the fruit. Because of late maturity, harvest of Fuertes was very light during November.

BUSH BERRIES: Red raspberry production in Washington and Oregon was 13 percent greater than in 1961. The total for the two States fell below early season indications because of adverse weather conditions in Washington, the principal producing State. Cool spring weather delayed ripening, and moldy berries induced by wet weather during harvest resulted in low yields, which pulled down production. Oregon red raspberries developed well. Weather during harvest was ideal and picking lasted from late June to the third week in August. The prolonged harvest produced higher yields and greater production in Oregon than expected earlier.

Processors took 96 percent of the crop from the two States, about the same as in 1961.

Black raspberry production estimated at 2,710,000 pounds for Oregon and Washington was down 26 percent from last year. Production in both States was below 1961, and fell below early season expectations. Oregon accounted for 91 percent of the berries produced in the two States. Oregon black raspberries were poorly pollinated, and suffered severe virus condition, both of which sharply curtailed production. Crumbly berries made harvest difficult. Because of the poor yields some fields were plowed under before harvest. Washington black raspberries were slow to ripen because of cool weather. Severe winds on October 12 loosened many plants, and tips of canes buried for starting new plants were blown out of the ground. Processors used 96 percent of the black raspberries produced in the two States.

The blackberry crop in Oregon and Washington totaled 28,690,000 pounds in 1962, 21 percent greater than last year. Yield per acre was well above last year in both States. The Oregon crop developed well and was harvested under favorable weather conditions. In Washington the crop was late and rains occurred during peak harvest. Processors used 99 percent of the production from the two States.

Blueberry production in Washington totaled 2,970,000 pounds in 1962, down 2 percent from last year as the result of a small reduction in acreage. Yields did not turn out quite as large as indicated earlier in the season. Heavy rains and birds took a rather heavy toll of berries. A little over three-fourths of the crop was processed.

The Washington currant crop totaled 1,056,000 pounds, up 43 percent from last year, as the result of a slight expansion in acreage and a much higher yield. Even though cool damp weather, mildew, and virus infection threatened the crop, yields turned out well above early season expectations. Approximately 98 percent of the crop was processed.

Oregon produced 3,240,000 pounds of boysenberries and youngberries in 1962, less than three-fourths as many as in 1961. Yields were sharply below last year. The crop suffered severe freeze damage during last winter and early spring.

Loganberry production in Oregon is estimated at 1,800,000 pounds, down 27 percent from last year, as the result of smaller acreage and lower yields. Loganberries, like boysenberries, suffered severe winter freeze damage. The harvest season was favorable and there was no pronounced peak in deliveries to processors. As with the other berries, most of the crop goes to processors.

CITRUS: As of December 1 a record large orange crop of 150 million boxes was forecast and grapefruit was expected to be 42.5 million boxes, not greatly different from last year. However, freezing temperatures on December 13 and 14 caused extensive damage to the Florida citrus. It is too early to assess the loss that occurred.

California shows a sharp increase over last year, up approximately 7 million boxes, or 35 percent more than in 1961-62. The Arizona orange crop is not quite three-fourths as large as last season. Production in Texas and Louisiana is considered quite negligible as the result of last winter's freeze.

The lemon is forecast at 14 million boxes, down 16 percent from last season, and 8 percent below average. Both California and Arizona have a smaller crop than last year.

Up to the time of the freeze, Florida citrus had been in good condition. Fruit sizes had been smaller than usual, but droppage had been relatively light. Harvest of Early and Midseason oranges was moving along in good volume, but mostly to fresh market. Now that freeze damage has occurred, every effort is being made to get mature citrus fruit to processors before rising temperatures cause fruit spoilage.

Mid-October rains followed by mild temperatures resulted in excellent growth of California's Navel oranges. Little picking of Navels occurred until after mid-November. There has been a rather heavy drop of fruit as the result of splitting. Valencias show a good set of fruit in all areas. Trees are in excellent condition and water supplies are better than in recent years. The Desert Valleys grapefruit crop shows considerable variation in size of fruit. Fruit is colored and light harvest is under way. Harvest of lemons continues light, but is expected to pick up about mid-January.

In Arizona all citrus showed improves sizing during November. Texas has been picking a small amount of citrus with harvest expected to be

over by January 1. The bulk of the fruit is going for local use and for gift packs. Grove owners are trying to conserve water supplies. Cool weather during November slowed tree growth.

Although the Louisiana production is considered negligible this season, a few Satsumas are being harvested.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries in 1962 totaled 1,335,000 barrels, 8 percent above last year and 24 percent above average.

This is the second largest crop of record exceeded only by the 1960 harvest. In Massachusetts, the second largest crop of record was harvested, amounting to 770,000 barrels or 58 percent of the National total. This is 63 percent above last year's relatively short crop and 33 percent above average. All other producing States show declines from large 1961 crops. Washington harvested 55,000 barrels, down 60 percent from last year's record crop and 12 percent below average. Changes in production for 1962 are almost entirely the result of changes in yield per acre because total acreage for the Nation is the same as last year. Massachusetts was down 100 acres and Wisconsin up 100 acres in 1962.

Only in Massachusetts did early season prospects materialize. The crop there was threatened by dry weather, but rains came in time to size one of the best sets of berries ever observed. Rains were also adequate late in the season for frost protection. Production prospects declined during the season in Wisconsin where abnormally cool weather limited sizing of berries. The 380,000 barrel crop harvested there was down 18 percent from last year's record crop, but was 21 percent above average.

In the Pacific Northwest, berry sizes were smaller than expected earlier because of the cool season, and quality was reduced somewhat in some areas by winds in early October. Production in both Oregon and Washington in 1962 fell short of last year and the 10-year average even though acreage has increased in recent years.

NECTARINES: California nectarines, while having a lighter than usual set, produced a near record crop of 50,000 tons in 1962. Last year's production was a record high 54,000 tons and the average is 25,000 tons. Quality was disappointing this season because early varieties were wind scarred. Bearing acreage, while still increasing, is increasing at a slower rate.

PECANS: The 1962 pecan crop is estimated at 69.3 million lbs.--the smallest since 1936. This is a sharp reduction from last year's record high of 246.8 million pounds and the average of 158.6 million pounds. All States except New Mexico expect smaller crops than last year and the average, with Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana off most sharply. Production of improved varieties is estimated at 36.8 million pounds, only 26 percent of last year's crop, while that of wild or seedling varieties is placed at 32.5 million pounds, 31 percent of last year. Cold, wet weather during bloom and pollination, losses from insects, birds, and squirrels, shedding and dry growing weather, together with the fact that last year's crop was so large, all contributed to the smaller crop this year. Many growers have reported complete crop failures. New Mexico is the only State where a good crop is expected, with this year being well above both 1961 and average.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is estimated at 48,000 tons, down 28 percent from last year, but 6 percent above average. Freezing temperatures in February and unfavorable pollinating weather during early bloom hurt the set of nuts. However, the light set and favorable growing conditions during the remainder of the season fostered good sizing of the nuts and the crop turned out better than had been expected.

FILBERTS: Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 7,900 tons, only two-thirds as large as the 1961 crop, and 4 percent below average. Cool weather during bloom had a detrimental effect on set. Blight prevented part of Oregon's filberts from developing, and then in September a heavy drop of blanks occurred. The crop did not turn out as well as had been expected early in the season. The storm of October 11-13 caused considerable damage to filbert trees in Oregon and blew off all nuts that had not already fallen. However, more complete harvest than usual tended to offset any loss from damaged nuts. Hand picking was necessary because of the debris on the ground.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 81,400 tons, 21 percent above last year, and 11 percent above average. California accounts for 96 percent of the 1962 crop compared with the average of 92 percent. The Oregon crop had a light and variable set because of cool weather during bloom. Trees were severely damaged by the October storm. The California crop had a good set, sized well and suffered very little sunburn damage---a sharp contrast to the heavy heat damage of 1961. October wind and rains caused some loss of nuts, but damage was mainly limited to loss of quality because of staining.

TUNG NUTS: The production of 1962 tung nuts is estimated at 21,800 tons, a sharp drop from last year's 111,500 ton crop and the 84,442 ton average. All States have sharply reduced crops from 1961 and the average. A late freeze following the bloom contributed to the small crop.

POTATOES: Total potato production in the 48 States during 1962 amounted to 268,280,000 hundredweight, 9 percent less than the record 1961 production, but slightly above the large 1958 crop and 4 percent above 1960. Average yield per harvested acre was 193.7 hundredweight. This was below the record 1961 yield of 196.3, but was above all previous years and was more than 40 hundredweight above the level of ten years ago. The acreage harvested was 1,385,300 acres, 7 percent below the 1,495,900 acres harvested in 1961 and 1 percent below the 1951-60 average acreage.

Production for each seasonal group declined from 1961 to 1962. In addition, production was also below the 10-year average for the three earliest groups==winter, early spring, and late spring. The decline in production from 1961 was caused by reduced acreage for each group and lower yields per harvested acre for all except the late summer group. Production by seasonal groups with 1961 production in parenthesis for comparison was as follows: Winter, 4,160,000 hundredweight (4,967,000); early spring, 3,433,000 hundredweight (4,640,000); late spring, 21,690,000 hundredweight (27,753,000); early summer, 12,620,000 hundredweight (15,496,000); late summer, 33,805,000 hundredweight (36,106,000); and fall,

192,572,000 hundredweight (204,632,000). Most of the reduction in the fall crop occurred in the western region where the crop was 12 percent below 1961. The central States had 4 percent less fall potatoes while the eastern States produced 1 percent more than in 1961. By areas, production of fall potatoes in 1962 with 1961 in parenthesis for comparison was as follows: 8 Eastern fall States, 68,127,000 hundredweight (67,644,000); 9 Central, 46,196,000 hundredweight (48,350,000); and 9 Western, 78,249,000 hundredweight (88,638,000).

The 1962 winter crop, at 4,160,000 hundredweight, was smaller than 1961 by 16 percent. All the reduction was in California where the growing season for winter crop potatoes was not as favorable as 1961. On the other hand, Florida had a good growing season and yields were well above the previous year. This more than offset a 26 percent cut in harvested acreage in that State and production was 2 percent larger than 1961.

Early spring potatoes sustained the greatest drop from 1961 in production of any seasonal group--26 percent. There was a 4 percent reduction in acreage harvested, but most of the decline in production was the result of lower yields. Florida, with most of the early spring acreage, had a much less favorable season than a year earlier and yields were down sharply. Frost in March caused some set back, but dry weather during March and April was mainly responsible for the lower yields. A favorable growing season in Texas resulted in good yields and quality.

Production of late spring potatoes dropped 22 percent from 1961. Wet weather retarded planting in several areas. In addition, vines were frozen back in several important sections, which made much of the crop late. California continued to be the major producing State with almost two-thirds of the total. Production in that State dropped 27 percent compared with a 10 percent reduction for all other areas. The season in California was generally unfavorable for late spring potatoes. Much of the acreage was planted late because of wet weather, and vines on most of the early acreage were frozen back to the ground in late February. Many stands were uneven and the crop was generally three to four weeks late on May 1. Early potatoes in Arizona were frozen back in January and early February. Maturity was late and yields were reduced. In Texas, drought lowered yields in the Pearsall area while irrigated acreage in the San Antonio area was good. In Baldwin County, Alabama, plants were frozen to the ground on March 6 and much of the fine, early start was lost. However, recovery was good, and a high quality, heavy yielding crop was harvested. Yields in the Sand Mountain area of Alabama were reduced by May drought. Dry weather during May also reduced yields in Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Mid-April frosts set the South Carolina crop back and dry weather in May reduced yields moderately. Planting in North Carolina was late and the dry weather throughout the growing season slowed growth and limited yields.

Production of early summer potatoes dropped 19 percent below the 1961 record crop. The decline was general with all States except Kentucky harvesting smaller crops than in 1961. The smaller crop was the result of generally lower yields and a 12 percent reduction in total acreage harvested. Planting was much later than usual on the Eastern Shore of Virginia where almost one-fourth of the early

summer acreage is grown. Growing weather, however, was ideal and harvest peaked about mid-July. The Norfolk area of Virginia had spotty stands because of too much rain early in the season and yields were reduced. Dry weather reduced yields moderately in Delaware and Maryland. The season was favorable and yields were equal to 1961 in North Carolina. Georgia yields were limited by dry May weather. Early growth in Kentucky was slowed by dry weather in early May, but showers the latter part of the month along with improved growing conditions in June produced a good crop. One of the hottest, driest Mays on record cut yields on early planted fields in Tennessee while later potatoes had generally more favorable growing conditions. The Texas crop had good stands and yielded very well even though hot weather in May required frequent irrigation. California yields turned out well above early expectations and were higher than average. The weather through May was unusually cool and the crop developed slowly.

The late summer crop was 6 percent smaller than in 1961. An 8 percent reduction in acreage harvested more than offset a rise in the average yield from 211.1 hundredweight per acre harvested in 1961 to 215.9 hundredweight in 1962. Yields were relatively high in all areas except Pennsylvania where summer drought damaged Cobblers in the southeast part of the State. Poor market demand resulted in some acreage intended for late summer harvest on Long Island and in Wisconsin and Washington being carried over into the fall season. New England had a favorable season with good yields. The Long Island crop made a good early season growth and irrigation during dry summer periods maintained the crop in excellent condition. The acreage of Cobblers grown for late summer harvest in Pennsylvania was reduced substantially. New Jersey harvest was earlier than in 1961, but later than usual. Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan had favorable growing seasons and harvest was slightly ahead of normal. Less of the acreage in Wisconsin was marketed by October 1 than expected because cool weather slowed growth and wet weather in September retarded harvest. Yields in Minnesota varied from heavy on some fields to low on those fields that had too much moisture. Yields and quality were good in both Nebraska and Colorado. Idaho and Oregon had a favorable season and produced excellent quality, high yielding crops. Washington also had a good growing season, but market conditions caused growers to delay harvest, and a substantial acreage was carried over into the fall season. California produced a very high yielding crop with the average 35 hundredweight above 1961. Market movement was at normal rates.

The end of the season estimate for 1962 fall potatoes is 6 percent smaller than 1961 production. The December estimate is almost 1 percent above that of November 1. Changes from November 1 were made in the production estimates for several States, but were minor in most instances. Except for some acreage in Central California, which will not be harvested until needed, harvest was completed during November. The harvest season was very favorable except for wet weather during late September and early October in Wisconsin, and during October in southern Oregon, northern California, and in the muck areas of New York.

In the eastern area, yields per acre were generally above those of 1961. Growth of potatoes in Maine was retarded by cool weather at the start of the season, but weather after mid-July resulted in rapid growth the remainder of the season. The Maine crop matured later than usual this year. Sizes were mostly medium, but the set was very heavy and production was greater than expected. Harvest was completed with few interruptions from the weather. The growing season throughout the New England States was favorable and yields were large. Upstate New York had a good season. Total rainfall was below normal, but very timely and sufficient for excellent growth. Harvest on upland soils was completed rapidly, but October rains slowed harvest on muck land. Weather favored timely plantings on Long Island. July rainfall was light, but irrigation maintained the crop in good condition. Harvest during August and September was slower than usual. This allowed potatoes a longer growing season and there were more large size potatoes harvested this fall than normal. Yields were very good. Pennsylvania had some reduction in average yield because of dry weather in July in the Berks-Lehigh area. Rains in early August saved the majority of the crop in that area, and the season was generally favorable.

Most central States produced yields per acre above those harvested in 1961, and the average for the area was almost 10 percent higher. Planting in Ohio got off to a good start. Dry weather in August lowered yields somewhat, but the season was mostly favorable. Final outturn in Indiana from a favorable season was better than expected. Yield was a record high. Growing conditions for the fall crop in Michigan were about normal except for a few areas held back by dry weather. Dry, cool weather during July and August in parts of Wisconsin slowed summer growth. Rainy weather in late August and September resulted in greater late season growth than usual. Harvest in Wisconsin was slow because of rains in September and October. As a result, yields turned out considerably higher than expected prior to harvest and were a record high. Spring rains delayed planting in the Red River Valley and part of the intended acreage was never planted -- particularly in Minnesota near Barnesville. Adequate summer moisture in both Minnesota and North Dakota promoted rapid growth and harvested yields were relatively high. Weather for harvest was ideal. The Nebraska fall crop, which is centered in the Panhandle, was hit by frost in early September and yields were reduced substantially.

Frost, considerably earlier than normal, occurred in several western States in late August or early September, which materially reduced prospective production. Planting in Idaho was on time. However, development of the crop lagged behind normal as cool spring and summer weather slowed growth. The cool weather favored development of high quality, smooth potatoes. Killing frosts occurred throughout eastern Idaho and part of the south central area during the period September 8-10. Most of the potatoes where vines were frozen early were smaller than usual. Good weather during October promoted rapid harvest of the crop. Growing conditions in Montana were favorable until early September frosts curtailed growth in many areas. Yields in Wyoming were cut by the early freeze and many potatoes are small. Irrigation water supplies in Colorado were adequate and prospects were very promising until freezing temperatures in the San Luis Valley on August 21 and 22 stopped growth. Potatoes were dug under near ideal conditions. Early frosts reduced prospective production in both Utah and Nevada. This was a good year in Washington for yield and quality. The market was weak in

August and September. Therefore, many growers who intended to market before October delayed harvesting until after October 1. Many new storages were built and potatoes going into storage were of good size and quality. An excellent quality crop was also produced in Oregon. Completion of harvest was 10 days to two weeks later than usual in eastern Oregon because of heavy October rains. The season was also favorable in California although harvest in the Tulelake area was later than usual because of heavy rains during October.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes in 1962 amounted to 18,451,000 hundredweight, 21 percent larger than the 1961 crop and 4 percent above average. The increase in production from 1961 resulted from both an increase in acreage and higher yields per acre. Harvested acreage totaled 216,900 acres this year compared with 196,700 acres in 1961. However, the 1962 area harvested was 25 percent below the 1951-60 average and was only one-fifth as large as the record high in 1932. Average yield was a record high 85.1 hundredweight per acre harvested. This was 7.8 hundredweight above 1961, and 22.9 above the 10-year average. Record high yields per acre were obtained in New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Texas.

The yield of sweetpotatoes per acre turned out considerably higher than was expected during the season. July moisture was inadequate for normal growth in most southeastern States and August moisture was also short throughout most of the south central area. Yield prospects in most States throughout these areas declined during July and August. However, late summer moisture and a very favorable fall plus later than normal harvesting of much of the acreage resulted in good root development late in the season. Sharp increases in plantings of new, higher-yielding varieties in several States also contributed to high yields.

In New Jersey, a favorable fall allowed growers to hold off digging to properly size tubers. Peak harvest was around October 15-20. The commercial area on Maryland's Eastern Shore received good late summer rains and yields were better than expected. Growing conditions were ideal on the Eastern Shore of Virginia where most acreage was transplanted and growing by late June. Timely July rains kept the crop in excellent condition. North Carolina growers increased their acreage of the new, high-yielding Centennial and Nugget varieties and, with late harvesting following a generally favorable season, were able to top their previous record high yield by 10 hundredweight per acre. Weather conditions in Georgia were unfavorable much of the season. Although rainfall in Tennessee was short, the rains received were timely and a bumper crop was produced in the major producing area. A shift in that State to the new variety, Centennial, contributed greatly to the high yields made by commercial growers. Yields in Mississippi were hurt by lack of moisture in late July. The growing season in Arkansas was generally favorable and harvest weather was good. Dry weather in Louisiana during May delayed planting. Frequent showers during June benefited growth of sweetpotatoes. July was dry, August was unusually hot and dry, and sweetpotatoes

made little growth during those months. Prospects improved materially during September with favorable weather. Harvest was delayed to allow sweetpotatoes to size and this partially offset the adverse growing weather during the summer. Dry weather in Oklahoma during August held yields below the level of recent years. Texas had a favorable growing and harvesting season with losses at a minimum. Stands in New Mexico were reduced by hot, dry winds at planting time, which held yields below last year's level.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES*, 1949-1962

Year	Corn,		Sorghum		4		Wheat		All
	grain	Oats	Barley	grain	feed	grains	Winter	Spring	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1949	77,106	37,794	9,872	6,602	131,374	54,414	21,496	75,910	
1950	72,398	39,306	11,155	10,346	133,205	43,250	18,357	61,607	
1951	71,191	35,233	9,424	8,544	124,392	40,093	21,780	61,873	
1952	71,353	37,012	8,236	5,326	121,927	50,895	20,235	71,130	
1953	70,738	37,536	8,680	6,295	123,249	46,933	20,907	67,840	
1954	68,668	40,551	13,370	11,718	134,307	39,218	15,138	54,356	
1955	68,462	39,027	14,523	12,891	134,903	33,707	13,583	47,290	
1956	64,877	33,333	12,852	9,209	120,271	35,532	14,236	49,768	
1957	63,065	34,065	14,872	19,682	131,684	31,670	12,084	43,754	
1958	63,549	31,247	14,791	16,524	126,111	41,023	12,024	53,047	
1959	72,091	27,793	14,918	15,402	130,204	39,562	12,219	51,781	
1960	71,649	26,646	13,939	15,592	127,826	39,996	11,900	51,896	
1961	58,449	23,994	12,946	10,957	106,346	40,699	10,852	51,551	
1962	56,842	22,934	12,443	11,547	103,766	33,482	10,063	43,545	

Year	Rye		Buckwheat		4		Cotton		Corn	
					grains					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1949	1,554	269	1,858	79,591	5,048	27,439	4,513	3,976		
1950	1,753	253	1,637	65,250	4,090	17,843	4,937	4,483		
1951	1,722	199	1,996	65,790	3,904	26,949	4,809	4,729		
1952	1,393	163	1,997	74,683	3,304	25,921	5,361	4,226		
1953	1,430	178	2,159	71,607	4,570	24,341	6,102	3,619		
1954	1,795	150	2,550	58,851	5,663	19,251	7,114	4,404		
1955	2,049	107	1,826	51,272	4,914	16,928	6,961	3,944		
1956	1,624	100	1,569	53,061	5,473	15,616	6,535	3,835		
1957	1,718	98	1,340	46,910	4,793	13,558	6,122	2,677		
1958	1,797	86	1,415	56,345	3,679	11,849	6,284	2,391		
1959	1,457	60	1,586	54,884	2,932	15,117	7,017	2,794		
1960	1,684	46	1,595	55,221	3,342	15,309	7,176	2,135		
1961	1,550	46	1,589	54,736	2,514	15,634	6,201	1,609		
1962	2,014	37	1,765	47,361	2,791	15,521	7,025	1,569		

See footnotes at end of table.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES*, 1949-1962 - Continued

Year	Sorghum		All hay		Alfalfa	Red seed	clover	clover	clover	Sweet	Lespedeza
	Silage	Forage			1/	seed	1/	seed	1/	seed	seed 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1949	513	3,621	72,821	1,103.4	1,360.5	89.0	357.8	1,060.5			
1950	706	4,304	75,150	936.6	2,564.3	95.4	550.2	747.6			
1951	855	4,550	75,063	909.0	1,473.0	90.5	303.9	648.8			
1952	794	4,578	75,147	1,361.0	1,707.7	68.3	270.3	673.0			
1953	1,083	4,814	74,997	950.2	1,449.3	59.0	221.3	502.0			
1954	1,359	5,053	73,721	1,048.5	900.1	47.5	266.1	561.5			
1955	1,758	6,142	74,956	1,392.5	1,319.0	53.8	254.3	833.5			
1956	1,463	6,136	72,292	921.5	1,003.6	47.2	220.0	670.0			
1957	1,989	3,991	71,912	890.8	966.2	50.7	187.6	608.0			
1958	1,418	2,118	70,547	844.7	1,054.2	37.2	149.1	595.0			
1959	1,345	2,265	66,274	723.8	1,160.6	32.6	136.4	493.0			
1960	1,384	2,164	67,246	710.4	1,017.1	22.2	130.5	360.0			
1961	1,314	1,718	67,159	637.7	821.7	9.9	91.0	398.0			
1962	1,191	1,987	67,332	603.2	897.9	4.5	100.7	352.5			

Year	Timothy	Tobacco	Broomcorn	Beans, dry	Peas, dry	Soybeans for field	Cowpeas for beans	Peanuts picked & threshed peas
	seed			edible	field	beans	peas	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1949	326.0	1,623.2	291	1,885	354	10,482	416	2,308
1950	445.0	1,599.0	216	1,511	238	13,807	412	2,262
1951	294.5	1,779.9	268	1,403	300	13,615	318	1,982
1952	245.8	1,771.8	263	1,253	208	14,435	270	1,443
1953	235.5	1,632.9	268	1,379	258	14,829	287	1,515
1954	251.0	1,667.5	260	1,533	259	17,047	267	1,387
1955	318.5	1,495.4	315	1,502	300	18,620	343	1,669
1956	206.5	1,363.5	202	1,423	366	20,620	211	1,384
1957	277.0	1,121.8	273	1,379	294	20,857	188	1,481
1958	191.5	1,077.9	192	1,616	223	23,993	179	1,516
1959	317.5	1,152.7	169	1,460	348	22,631	188	1,453
1960	288.0	1,141.6	139	1,434	298	23,655	140	1,410
1961	173.0	1,174.4	148	1,449	334	27,008	133	1,429
1962	163.7	1,227.0	157	1,490	338	27,857	135	1,423

See footnotes at end of table.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES*, 1949-1962 - Continued

Year	Sugar	Sugarcane	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	Commercial vegetables	59	59	crops		
	beets	all	Processing	Fresh	harvested	or grown	2/	market 3/	4/	5/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	
1949	: 687	: 396.8	: 1,755.3	: 472.1	: 1,737	: 2,140	: 352,286	: 365,490		
1950	: 925	: 379.5	: 1,697.9	: 489.4	: 1,606	: 2,149	: 336,437	: 353,246		
1951	: 691	: 347.9	: 1,348.5	: 312.0	: 1,864	: 1,954	: 336,079	: 362,922		
1952	: 665	: 363.7	: 1,397.4	: 321.5	: 1,817	: 1,970	: 341,313	: 356,093		
1953	: 745	: 366.0	: 1,536.4	: 343.0	: 1,827	: 2,045	: 340,660	: 360,461		
1954	: 876	: 329.3	: 1,412.6	: 332.1	: 1,708	: 2,076	: 338,184	: 354,776		
1955	: 740	: 302.9	: 1,405.0	: 341.6	: 1,694	: 2,027	: 331,902	: 353,715		
1956	: 785	: 271.2	: 1,371.0	: 275.8	: 1,812	: 1,978	: 316,244	: 343,359		
1957	: 878	: 291.1	: 1,359.4	: 273.8	: 1,741	: 1,945	: 315,564	: 330,871		
1958	: 891	: 288.2	: 1,428.4	: 255.5	: 1,630	: 1,952	: 315,712	: 325,592		
1959	: 905	: 332.5	: 1,336.3	: 256.6	: 1,574	: 1,860	: 316,533	: 329,606		
1960	: 957	: 342.7	: 1,396.9	: 196.5	: 1,571	: 1,826	: 316,248	: 324,941		
1961	: 1,077	: 374.4	: 1,495.9	: 196.7	: 1,722	: 1,758	: 295,336	: 309,633		
1962	: 1,105	: 438.0	: 1,385.3	: 216.9	: 1,703	: 1,733	: 287,567	: 301,782		

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Acreage partially duplicated.

2/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage (sauerkraut), sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, pimientos (included through 1953), spinach and tomatoes.

3/ Principal vegetables grown for fresh market in major producing States included in regular monthly reports. Artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, Honey Ball melons (included through 1953), Honey Dew melons, kale, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, shallots, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Excludes farm gardens. Acreage for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors.

4/ Totals are for crops shown in preceding columns including sorghum sirup through 1959 but omitting alfalfa seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed, and lespedeza seed. These are included in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because mostly duplicated in the hay acreage; the acreage of peanut hay, largely duplicated in peanuts picked and threshed, has been deducted. Other crops not included are hops, spelt, hemp, velvetbeans, various legumes and other crops harvested by livestock, minor crops, and fruits and nuts. The acreages shown include some crops harvested in succession from the same land.

5/ Preceding column plus estimates of acreage planted and not harvested.

CROP YIELDS PER ACRE HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1949-1962

Year	Corn, grain	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	4 feed grains	Wheat, all	Rye
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Pounds	Bushels	Bushels
1949	38.2	32.3	24.0	22.5	1,703	14.5	11.6
1950	38.2	34.8	27.2	22.6	1,699	16.5	12.2
1951	36.9	36.3	27.3	19.1	1,685	16.0	12.5
1952	41.8	32.9	27.7	17.0	1,820	18.4	11.6
1953	40.7	30.7	28.4	18.4	1,757	17.3	13.2
1954	39.4	34.8	28.4	20.1	1,699	18.1	14.5
1955	42.0	38.3	27.8	18.8	1,792	19.8	14.2
1956	47.4	34.5	29.3	22.2	1,984	20.2	13.1
1957	48.3	37.9	29.8	28.8	2,011	21.8	16.6
1958	52.8	44.8	32.3	35.2	2,286	27.5	18.5
1959	53.1	37.9	28.3	36.0	2,298	21.7	15.8
1960	54.5	43.4	30.9	39.8	2,435	26.2	19.6
1961	62.0	42.2	30.6	43.8	2,645	24.0	17.7
1962	64.1	45.0	34.5	44.1	2,758	25.1	20.4

Year	Flaxseed	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Hay, all	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dr: field
	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
1949	8.5	2,194	282	1,213	1.33	1,054	825
1950	9.8	2,371	269	1,269	1.38	1,001	1,291
1951	8.9	2,309	269	1,310	1.46	1,128	1,177
1952	9.1	2,413	280	1,273	1.42	1,191	1,184
1953	8.2	2,447	324	1,261	1.44	1,196	1,183
1954	7.3	2,517	341	1,346	1.46	1,105	1,200
1955	8.2	3,061	417	1,466	1.50	1,110	891
1956	8.6	3,151	409	1,596	1.49	1,211	1,362
1957	5.2	3,204	388	1,486	1.67	1,136	1,228
1958	10.2	3,164	466	1,611	1.70	1,194	1,195
1959	7.2	3,382	461	1,558	1.67	1,297	1,436
1960	9.1	3,423	446	1,703	1.76	1,249	1,088
1961	8.8	3,411	438	1,755	1.74	1,400	1,061
1962	11.4	3,653	455	1,843	1.80	1,264	1,464

CROP YIELDS PER ACRE HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1949-1962 - Continued

Year	Peanuts picked: and threshed		Sweet- potatoes	Soybeans	Sugar beets	3 citrus fruits 1/
	Pounds	Cwt.	Cwt.	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1949	808	137.3	52.5	22.3	14.8	8.02
1950	900	152.6	55.7	21.7	14.6	9.29
1951	837	145.2	51.3	20.8	15.2	9.50
1952	940	151.1	49.9	20.7	15.3	9.30
1953	1,039	150.8	55.4	18.2	16.2	10.37
1954	727	155.4	51.8	20.0	16.1	9.79
1955	928	162.1	63.3	20.1	16.5	9.97
1956	1,161	179.3	63.0	21.8	16.6	10.16
1957	969	178.4	65.9	23.2	17.7	9.15
1958	1,197	186.9	68.8	24.2	17.0	10.46
1959	1,092	183.9	73.5	23.5	18.8	9.97
1960	1,266	184.3	78.6	23.5	17.2	9.39
1961	1,220	196.3	77.3	25.2	16.4	10.6
1962	1,273	193.7	85.1	24.2	16.4	11.3
	7			Yields as percent of 1957-59 average		
Year	deciduous	18 field	10 fruit			28
	fruits 2/	crops 3/	crops 4/			crops 5/
	Tons	Percent	Percent			Percent
1949	4.23	73.0	78.9			73.5
1950	3.96	75.6	79.5			76.0
1951	4.58	74.8	85.5			75.5
1952	4.38	78.8	82.7			79.3
1953	4.41	78.8	88.3			79.4
1954	4.71	79.8	92.3			80.6
1955	5.09	86.9	95.2			87.5
1956	5.32	91.1	99.5			91.7
1957	5.34	94.3	93.6			94.3
1958	5.66	105.5	101.9			105.3
1959	6.00	100.2	104.5			100.5
1960	5.51	106.1	96.5			105.4
1961	5.94	108.8	106.7			108.7
1962	5.82	112.9	109.1			112.7

1/ Oranges (including tangerines), grapefruit, and lemons. 2/ Commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, prunes, and apricots. 3/ Percentage yields of the 18 field crops shown combined in proportion to their relative value during the period. Corn yield included, based on equivalent bushels of corn on acreage used for silage and forage as well as for grain. 4/ As composite of yields per acre of citrus fruits and deciduous fruits as shown. 5/ As computed from yields of field crops per acre harvested and yields of fruit per acre of bearing age, as shown, combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*, 1949-1962

Year	Corn, grain	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	4 feed grains
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
1949	2,946,206	1,220,118	237,071	148,494	111,864
1950	2,764,071	1,369,199	303,772	233,536	113,131
1951	2,628,937	1,277,647	257,213	162,863	104,785
1952	2,980,793	1,217,433	228,168	90,741	110,958
1953	2,881,801	1,153,205	246,723	115,719	108,302
1954	2,707,913	1,409,601	379,254	235,575	114,074
1955	2,872,959	1,495,978	403,065	242,638	120,847
1956	3,075,336	1,151,398	376,661	204,881	119,308
1957	3,045,355	1,289,880	442,761	567,506	132,424
1958	3,356,205	1,401,410	477,368	581,012	144,122
1959	3,824,598	1,052,059	422,383	555,211	149,605
1960	3,908,070	1,155,312	431,309	619,867	155,618
1961	3,625,530	1,011,398	395,669	479,751	140,626
1962	3,643,615	1,031,743	429,495	509,137	143,093

Year	Wheat						4 food grains
	Winter	Spring	All	Rye	Buckwheat	Rice	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bags	
1949	858,127	240,288	1,098,415	18,102	4,956	40,769	35,616
1950	740,637	278,707	1,019,344	21,403	4,424	38,820	33,226
1951	650,822	337,339	988,161	21,517	3,296	46,089	32,630
1952	1,065,220	241,220	1,306,440	16,146	3,232	48,193	42,133
1953	885,032	288,039	1,173,071	18,894	3,199	52,834	38,440
1954	801,369	182,531	983,900	25,963	2,692	64,193	33,519
1955	705,636	231,458	937,094	29,089	1,822	55,902	31,766
1956	740,592	264,805	1,005,397	21,288	1,832	49,459	33,275
1957	711,798	243,942	955,740	28,516	1,664	42,935	31,657
1958	1,173,538	283,897	1,457,435	33,182	1,533	44,760	46,927
1959	917,752	203,366	1,121,118	23,076	1,012	53,647	36,986
1960	1,110,557	246,715	1,357,272	33,052	810	54,591	44,392
1961	1,075,005	159,738	1,234,743	27,476	864	54,198	40,542
1962	816,379	275,408	1,091,787	41,175	729	64,458	37,147

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*, 1949-1962 - Continued

Year	Cotton			Tobacco	Corn silage	Sorghum	
	Flaxseed:	Lint	Seed			Forage	Silage
	: 1,000 : bushels	1,000 bales	1,000 tons			1,000 pounds	1,000 tons
1949	42,976	16,128	6,559	1,969,100	40,386	5,632	3,640
1950	40,236	10,014	4,105	2,029,557	41,002	6,567	5,176
1951	34,696	15,149	6,286	2,331,585	38,949	6,072	5,858
1952	30,184	15,139	6,190	2,256,073	43,174	4,069	4,218
1953	37,656	16,465	6,748	2,059,230	47,855	5,535	6,506
1954	41,274	13,697	5,709	2,243,735	52,559	5,172	7,603
1955	40,415	14,721	6,043	2,192,852	52,974	6,725	9,643
1956	47,037	13,310	5,407	2,175,556	54,571	4,457	9,194
1957	25,113	10,964	4,609	1,667,544	54,072	6,729	16,560
1958	37,409	11,512	4,798	1,736,418	55,612	4,209	13,155
1959	21,237	14,558	5,991	1,796,415	59,708	3,835	11,611
1960	30,402	14,272	5,886	1,944,175	65,386	3,859	12,547
1961	22,178	14,318	5,978	2,060,992	65,110	3,413	12,996
1962	31,952	14,723	6,140	2,261,243	74,046	4,019	12,443

Year	Beans,		Peanuts	Soybeans	Potatoes	Sweet-	
	Hay, all	dry				potatoes	potatoes
	edible	field	field	picked	threshed	potatoes	potatoes
	: 1,000 : tons	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1949	96,990	19,863	2,920	1,864,780	234,194	240,950	24,804
1950	103,820	15,123	3,072	2,035,285	299,249	259,112	27,269
1951	109,502	15,828	3,530	1,658,885	283,777	195,776	15,998
1952	106,386	14,917	2,463	1,355,800	298,839	211,095	16,040
1953	108,245	16,498	3,052	1,574,175	269,169	231,679	18,998
1954	107,834	16,939	3,107	1,008,495	341,075	219,547	17,198
1955	112,807	16,672	2,673	1,548,326	373,682	227,696	21,608
1956	107,978	17,234	4,984	1,607,462	449,251	245,792	17,381
1957	120,043	15,670	3,610	1,435,549	483,425	242,522	18,057
1958	120,100	19,287	2,665	1,814,242	580,250	266,897	17,571
1959	110,978	18,939	4,997	1,587,799	532,899	245,799	18,865
1960	118,236	17,917	3,241	1,786,266	555,307	257,435	15,445
1961	116,819	20,287	3,543	1,742,960	679,566	293,594	15,213
1962	121,034	18,827	4,947	1,811,330	675,197	268,280	18,451

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES,*1949-1962 - Continued

	Alfalfa	Red seed	Alsike clover	Sweet clover	Lespedeza seed	Timothy seed	6 seed crops
Year	1/	: seed 1/	: seed 1/	: seed 1/	: 1/	: 1/	: 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1949	117,355	78,804	9,930	55,735	240,750	40,090	542,664
1950	108,339	149,074	14,096	84,451	148,540	63,915	568,415
1951	109,164	87,539	13,944	47,578	134,705	40,297	433,227
1952	185,928	99,431	13,014	43,015	134,610	33,404	509,402
1953	140,058	86,382	11,730	36,024	75,645	32,335	382,174
1954	163,949	55,827	9,438	45,505	90,545	37,435	402,699
1955	212,390	81,402	9,854	48,292	169,370	49,952	571,260
1956	165,840	77,627	10,655	36,570	130,660	27,805	449,157
1957	161,050	73,046	11,454	30,705	127,350	40,860	444,465
1958	151,100	73,463	8,940	25,991	132,755	25,690	417,939
1959	126,594	88,378	5,903	27,807	109,450	47,003	405,135
1960	136,458	88,483	4,732	27,694	72,735	45,845	375,947
1961	126,115	65,275	1,966	17,885	81,920	25,825	318,986
1962	118,777	69,753	928	18,268	80,120	23,261	311,107
	Sugarcane	Sugar					4
Year	Sugar and seed	Sirup : and seed	Sugar : beets	Pecans	Almonds	Walnuts	Filberts
							tree nuts
	1,000 tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1949	6,541	9,745	10,196	62.8	43.3	88.1	10.8
1950	6,944	8,775	13,535	62.3	37.7	64.3	6.6
1951	6,118	5,510	10,482	78.4	42.7	77.4	6.7
1952	7,605	5,540	10,169	75.7	36.4	83.8	11.8
1953	7,619	4,805	12,084	107.1	38.6	59.2	4.9
1954	7,339	4,730	14,082	47.3	43.2	75.4	8.6
1955	7,248	4,990	12,228	73.6	38.3	77.4	7.7
1956	6,483	3,965	12,993	87.2	58.6	71.8	3.0
1957	6,750	3,135	15,505	70.8	37.5	66.6	12.5
1958	6,681	3,617	15,150	86.7	19.8	88.7	7.5
1959	7,318	3,676	17,015	72.5	82.8	62.7	10.1
1960	7,720	3,558	16,421	93.8	53.0	72.8	9.0
1961	9,991	3,425	17,704	123.4	66.4	67.5	11.8
1962	11,188	2,716	18,169	34.6	48.0	81.4	7.9

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*, 1949-62-Continued

Year	Oranges (Including						6 citrus fruits <u>2/</u>
	tangerines) <u>2/</u>	Tangelos	Grape-	Lemons	Limes		
	California	Others <u>2/</u>	fruit <u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>		
	Valencias <u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>					
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 tons
1949	26,230	82,245	---	36,500	11,360	260	6,480
1950	30,600	91,110	---	46,580	13,450	280	7,537
1951	25,810	96,780	---	40,500	12,800	260	7,368
1952	29,400	95,680	---	38,360	12,590	320	7,329
1953	17,940	112,930	---	48,370	16,130	370	8,220
1954	24,090	111,635	218	42,190	14,000	380	8,012
1955	23,200	113,815	235	45,380	13,100	400	8,175
1956	20,500	116,205	320	44,790	16,200	400	8,278
1957	14,100	97,155	350	39,780	16,900	350	7,047
1958	23,300	110,530	300	43,800	17,240	200	8,112
1959	17,300	112,260	550	41,620	18,230	320	7,938
1960	16,000	105,535	500	43,300	14,340	310	7,545
1961	13,100	128,995	1,000	42,910	16,740	340	8,600
1962	15,000	138,945	800	42,500	14,000	400	8,962

Year	Apples,				8 other tree fruits <u>5/</u>
	Commercial	Counties	Peaches	Pears	
	only	:	:	:	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1949	134,309	68,672	32,303	2,614	1,241
1950	123,769	49,954	27,969	2,678	1,120
1951	111,799	63,203	28,494	3,378	1,265
1952	94,085	62,432	29,211	3,156	1,083
1953	95,778	64,427	27,507	2,690	1,169
1954	111,878	61,659	29,326	2,563	1,173
1955	106,263	51,650	29,132	3,242	1,243
1956	101,315	69,539	31,623	2,911	1,255
1957	119,258	62,077	31,005	2,595	1,216
1958	127,485	71,332	28,396	3,023	902
1959	126,847	75,031	29,542	3,137	1,194
1960	108,515	74,315	25,621	2,997	1,098
1961	126,710	77,895	27,080	3,092	1,185
1962	121,390	76,351	29,102	3,148	1,201

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*, 1949-1962 - Continued

Year	Cran-	Straw-	20 fruits	Commercial Vegetables	
	berries	berries		Processing	Fresh market
				6/	7/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>barrels</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
1949	841	156	16,196	5,446	9,346
1950	983	197	16,435	5,220	10,010
1951	910	203	17,158	7,222	9,502
1952	804	208	16,287	6,708	9,681
1953	1,203	214	16,874	6,634	10,455
1954	1,018	206	16,886	5,901	10,355
1955	1,026	223	17,338	6,178	10,473
1956	988	274	17,641	8,376	10,731
1957	1,050	275	16,295	6,809	10,143
1958	1,166	266	17,828	7,496	10,534
1959	1,252	239	18,138	6,944	10,312
1960	1,341	233	16,953	7,373	11,019
1961	1,236	255	18,767	8,176	10,700
1962	1,335	258	19,093	9,263	10,654

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Clean seed.

2/ Produced from bloom of year shown.

3/ Marketed largely during summer and early fall months of year following bloom.

4/ Marketed largely during fall, winter and spring months, beginning in year shown. Includes tangerines. Tangerine estimates shown separate on page 99.

5/ Includes cherries, plums, prunes (fresh basis), apricots, figs, nectarines, olives, and avocados.

6/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage (sauerkraut), sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, pimientos (included through 1953), spinach, and tomatoes.

7/ Principal vegetables grown for fresh market in major producing States included in regular monthly reports: artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, Honey Ball melons (included through 1953), Honey Dew melons, kale, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, shallots, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Excludes farm gardens. Includes some quantities not marketed.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS,
UNITED STATES, 1949-62 (1957-59=100)

Year	Feed	Hay	Food	Vege-	Fruits	Sugar	Oil	All	
	: grains	: forage	: grains	: tables	: & Nuts	: crops	Cotton	Tobacco	crops
1949	1/ 80	83	92	94	98	76	131	114	61
1950	81	89	86	96	98	94	82	117	71
1951	75	92	85	89	100	74	124	135	65
1952	79	90	109	90	97	76	124	130	63
1953	77	92	100	95	98	85	134	119	63
1954	81	92	88	93	99	95	111	130	71
1955	86	98	83	96	99	86	120	127	78
1956	85	94	87	102	103	86	108	126	92
1957	93	101	82	98	94	98	89	96	91
1958	101	102	121	102	102	96	93	100	111
1959	106	97	97	100	104	106	118	104	98
1960	109	103	115	103	98	102	116	112	105
1961	99	101	106	111	110	116	116	119	122
1962	101	106	97	109	108	121	119	131	123

1/ All corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grain. 2/ All hay, sorghum forage, and sorghum silage. 3/ All wheat, rye, buckwheat, and rice. 4/ Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, vegetables for processing, vegetables for fresh market, and farm gardens. 5/ Fruits, berries, and tree nuts. 6/ Sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar and seed, sugarcane syrup, sorghum syrup (included through 1959) and maple syrup. 7/ Cotton lint and cottonseed. 8/ Soybeans, peanuts picked and threshed, flaxseed, tung nuts, and peanuts hogged. 9/ Includes production of farm gardens, hay, pasture, and cover crop seed, and miscellaneous crops (cowpeas, hops, broomcorn, popcorn, peppermint and spearmint), not included in separate crop groups shown.

BEARING ACREAGE OF FRUITS, 1949-62

Year	6 citrus fruits	8 major fruits 1/	7 minor fruits 2/	3 tree fruits 3/	24 fruits and tree nuts 4/
	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres
1949	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1950	811.4	2,259.7	81.9	263.3	3,416.3
1951	815.0	2,190.8	81.3	259.0	3,346.1
1952	780.4	2,097.6	80.3	258.3	3,216.6
1953	792.3	2,001.8	81.2	259.0	3,134.3
1954	797.0	1,921.2	82.7	258.2	3,059.1
1955	823.7	1,848.4	85.1	252.8	3,010.0
1956	825.8	1,785.1	86.6	248.3	2,945.8
1957	821.3	1,736.1	86.5	244.7	2,888.6
1958	776.8	1,695.8	86.8	247.0	2,806.4
1959	783.1	1,693.4	88.0	249.8	2,814.3
1960	801.6	1,689.7	89.2	250.2	2,830.7
1961	810.1	1,692.0	89.4	251.2	2,842.7
1962	812.7	1,687.7	90.9	253.8	2,845.1

1/ Oranges, tangerines, tangelos, grapefruit, lemons, and limes. 2/ Commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots. 3/ Figs, nectarines, olives, avocados, dates, persimmons, and pomegranates. 4/ Walnuts, almonds, and filberts.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS BY STATES, 1962 WITH COMPARISONS*: Harvested acreage of 59 crops (excluding duplications) 1/

State	Average 1951-60 2/	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	805	664	673
New Hampshire	255	198	190
Vermont	867	779	764
Massachusetts	320	262	264
Rhode Island	35	32	33
Connecticut	276	230	229
New York	5,305	4,741	4,688
New Jersey	736	620	607
Pennsylvania	5,262	4,762	4,641
Ohio	10,162	8,864	8,886
Indiana	11,165	10,442	10,446
Illinois	20,965	19,585	19,553
Michigan	7,301	6,674	6,473
Wisconsin	9,966	9,336	9,274
Minnesota	19,353	18,569	17,270
Iowa	22,598	20,585	20,308
Missouri	12,652	11,424	11,207
North Dakota	20,848	16,717	17,343
South Dakota	16,910	14,095	14,002
Nebraska	18,683	16,926	16,696
Kansas	20,940	19,756	18,819
Delaware	456	494	468
Maryland	1,572	1,521	1,542
Virginia	3,224	3,044	2,963
West Virginia	986	817	804
North Carolina	5,639	4,787	4,424
South Carolina	3,474	2,795	2,559
Georgia	5,567	4,495	4,153
Florida	1,200	1,070	1,089
Kentucky	4,409	3,627	3,563
Tennessee	4,730	3,936	3,705
Alabama	4,439	3,449	3,218
Mississippi	5,134	4,537	4,392
Arkansas	5,444	5,656	5,736
Louisiana	2,733	2,327	2,377
Oklahoma	9,894	9,306	8,262
Texas	23,691	21,745	20,108
Montana	8,921	7,530	8,140
Idaho	3,772	3,776	3,747
Wyoming	1,820	1,706	1,777
Colorado	6,084	6,174	5,712
New Mexico	1,186	1,123	1,043
Arizona	1,184	1,140	1,058
Utah	1,200	1,013	1,038
Nevada	400	325	393
Washington	4,227	4,207	3,808
Oregon	2,885	2,713	2,488
California	7,166	6,760	6,612
United States	326,844	295,336	287,567

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ For individual crops see page 58 to 107. 2/ Includes Honey Ball melons and pimientos prior to 1954.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1961 and 1962

State :	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Winter wheat 2/	
	1961 1,000 acres	1962 1,000 acres	1961 1,000 acres	1962 1,000 acres	1961 1,000 acres	1962 1,000 acres	1961 1,000 acres	1962 1,000 acres
Maine :	10	11	56	61	---	---	---	---
N.H. :	10	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt. :	43	42	57	52	---	---	---	---
Mass. :	25	27	---	---	---	---	---	---
R.I. :	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn. :	33	35	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y. :	575	615	670	643	24	21	263	216
N.J. :	120	124	32	29	45	42	52	46
Pa. :	1,166	1,178	643	643	184	195	535	471
Ohio :	2,727	2,917	862	922	58	60	1,494	1,315
Ind. :	4,307	4,479	826	776	58	48	1,341	1,180
Ill. :	8,454	8,623	2,352	2,140	78	65	1,730	1,557
Mich. :	1,822	1,790	876	780	70	69	1,126	946
Wis. :	2,571	2,545	2,404	2,284	32	31	34	32
Minn. :	5,800	5,626	3,794	3,453	933	858	26	23
Iowa :	10,348	10,151	4,584	3,942	25	16	111	83
Mo. :	3,150	3,339	694	544	164	139	1,547	1,145
N.Dak. :	1,081	1,049	2,219	2,041	3,644	3,025	---	---
S.Dak. :	3,475	3,336	2,839	2,725	561	443	721	735
Nebr. :	5,578	5,411	1,198	1,126	247	291	3,326	3,060
Kans. :	1,431	1,545	658	520	991	1,041	10,727	9,762
Del. :	126	126	6	8	23	23	24	21
Md. :	440	458	55	58	99	103	152	140
Va. :	651	651	141	130	136	125	277	197
W.Va. :	104	101	41	44	11	12	28	22
N.C. :	1,568	1,474	462	397	88	81	447	241
S.C. :	640	544	454	395	31	24	148	64
Ga. :	2,314	2,089	390	320	13	14	102	53
Fla. :	481	438	89	89	---	---	---	---
Ky. :	1,205	1,205	136	140	100	80	254	203
Tenn. :	1,142	1,051	250	250	52	50	174	129
Ala. :	1,532	1,363	342	301	---	---	68	44
Miss. :	931	829	389	377	---	---	55	44
Ark. :	254	226	212	195	40	39	178	144
La. :	310	270	98	93	---	---	66	80
Okla. :	171	149	784	706	890	801	4,887	4,349
Texas :	1,155	1,132	2,062	2,186	582	454	4,067	3,498
Mont. :	86	82	391	411	1,801	1,909	2,369	2,345
Idaho :	80	80	169	167	619	693	756	703
Wyo. :	59	58	142	139	124	130	232	232
Colo. :	400	408	171	180	591	715	2,602	2,394
N.Mex. :	35	30	34	34	63	60	291	268
Ariz. :	30	30	23	21	195	156	28	29
Utah :	43	45	29	35	157	162	181	165
Nev. :	4	6	10	11	9	17	3	3
Wash. :	57	65	167	165	726	646	1,885	1,678
Oreg. :	47	50	260	239	519	452	734	653
Calif. :	175	166	443	430	1,790	1,611	368	324
U.S. :	66,771	65,984	32,514	30,202	15,773	14,701	24,409	38,594

See footnotes at end of table.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1961 and 1962 - Continued

State	All spring wheat				Other spring wheat					
	1961		1962		1961		1962		1961	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	263	216
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	46
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	535	471
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,494	1,315
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,341	1,180
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,730	1,557
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,126	946
Wis.	26	18	---	---	26	18	60	50		
Minn.	1,012	731	29	53	983	678	1,038	754		
Iowa	22	13	---	---	22	13	133	96		
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,547	1,145	
N.Dak.	6,638	5,775	1,487	1,963	5,151	3,812	6,638	5,775		
S.Dak.	1,839	1,299	125	151	1,714	1,148	2,560	2,034		
Nebr.	13	---	---	---	13	---	3,339	3,060		
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,727	9,762		
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	21		
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	152	140		
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	277	197		
W.Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	22		
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	447	241		
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	148	64		
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	102	53		
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	254	203		
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	174	129		
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	68	44		
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	44		
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	178	144		
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	66	80		
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,887	4,349		
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,067	3,498		
Mont.	1,893	1,867	132	300	1,761	1,567	4,262	4,212		
Idaho	410	353	---	---	410	353	1,166	1,056		
Wyo.	39	32	---	---	39	32	271	264		
Colo.	28	20	---	---	28	20	2,630	2,414		
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	291	268		
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	29		
Utah	49	44	---	---	49	44	230	209		
Nev.	14	20	---	---	14	20	17	23		
Wash.	166	217	---	---	166	217	2,051	1,895		
Oreg.	98	90	---	---	98	90	832	743		
Calif.	8	11	8	11	---	---	376	335		
U.S.	12,255	10,490	1,781	2,478	10,474	8,012	55,664	49,084		

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1961 and 1962 - Continued

State	Rye 2/		Buckwheat		Flaxseed 1/		Cotton	
	1961 1,000	1962 1,000	1961 1,000	1962 1,000	1961 1,000	1962 1,000	1961 1,000	1962 1,000
	acres							
N.Y.	125	130	20	20	---	---	---	---
N.J.	86	86	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	29	28	13	12	---	---	---	---
Ohio	105	130	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ind.	220	227	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	200	218	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mich.	179	220	17	18	---	---	---	---
Wis.	43	47	9	6	3	4	---	---
Minn.	104	116	---	---	560	599	---	---
Iowa	25	24	---	---	10	8	---	---
Mo.	146	159	---	---	---	---	398	392
N.Dak.	424	606	---	---	1,672	1,655	---	---
S.Dak.	236	323	---	---	551	590	---	---
Nebr.	266	375	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	289	410	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	50	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	89	95	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	212	212	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	116	116	---	---	---	---	418	417
S.C.	70	71	---	---	---	---	600	590
Ga.	130	130	---	---	---	---	718	710
Ky.	117	105	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	63	62	---	---	---	---	557	553
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	942	917
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,665	1,635
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,415	1,403
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	595	581
Okl.	328	312	---	---	---	---	705	678
Texas	100	150	---	---	146	175	7,080	6,920
Mont.	73	84	---	---	18	23	---	---
Idaho	16	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	31	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	92	149	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	208	212
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	412
Wash.	108	125	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	91	65	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	---	15	33	834	826
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
States 4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	50
U. S.	4,163	4,873	59	56	2,975	3,087	16,588	16,296

See footnotes at end of table.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1961 and 1962 - Continued

State	Potatoes	17	Sweetpotatoes		Rice		Popcorn	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	1,000 acres							
Maine	150	148	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	1.8	1.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	2.6	2.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	7.3	6.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
R.I.	5.7	5.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	6.5	6.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	88	83.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.J.	19	17	13.5	14	---	---	---	---
Pa.	41	39	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	15.2	14.5	---	---	---	---	18.6	17.7
Ind.	7.3	8.5	---	---	---	---	38.0	39.0
Ill.	3.1	3.1	---	---	---	---	28.0	25.0
Mich.	49.6	47.3	---	---	---	---	6.5	6.3
Wis.	57	51	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	127.5	115.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa	3.7	3.5	---	---	---	---	36.0	36.0
Mo.	5	4.5	1.1	1.1	4	4.7	14.2	9.2
N.Dak.	130	120	---	---	---	---	---	---
S.Dak.	6.7	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebr.	11.9	10.2	---	---	---	---	28.0	20.0
Kans.	3	2.7	1.4	1.5	---	---	9.1	4.6
Del.	10	9.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	4.7	4.3	3.8	4	---	---	---	---
Va.	32.4	29	17.3	21	---	---	---	---
W.Va.	9	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	28.4	23.1	22	27	---	---	---	---
S.C.	4.5	3.4	8	9	---	---	---	---
Ga.	1.5	1.1	14	16	---	---	---	---
Fla.	34.7	30.6	1.6	1.8	---	---	25.8	21.7
Ky.	9.8	9.8	2	2.1	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	9	7	5.5	6	---	---	---	---
Ala.	24.5	19.4	10	9.5	---	---	---	---
Miss.	3.8	3.4	14	15	45	50	---	---
Ark.	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	391	430	---	---
La.	3.8	3.8	55	58	465	512	---	---
Okla.	2	1.7	1.4	1.6	---	---	.8	.5
Texas	20	17.8	15	18.6	421	463	1.1	.9
Mont.	8.2	7.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	287	267.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	4.2	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	61.5	63	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	3.5	3.4	1.8	1.9	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	10.6	8.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	9.4	9.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	1.1	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	43	40	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	40	37.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	113.7	97.6	9.2	9.5	292	325	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.9	6.2
U.S.	1,527.4	1,415.6	200.9	221.8	1,618	1,784.7	213.0	187.1

See footnotes at end of table.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1961 and 1962--Continued

State	Sorghums, all		Beans, dry		edible		Peas, dry		field		Sugar beets	
	1961		1962		1961		1962		1961		1962	
	1,000 acres											
N. Y.	---	---	88	104	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.9	28.7		
Ind.	18	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/		
Ill.	10	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/		
Mich.	---	---	553	586	---	---	---	---	76.6	75.0		
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.1	---		
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	6	98.4	115.9		
Iowa	32	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/		
Mo.	336	276	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
N. Dak.	28	18	---	---	---	14	4	47.8	56.1			
S. Dak.	319	290	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.4	12.0		
Nebr.	1,422	1,792	77	92	---	---	---	---	83.3	87.0		
Kans.	3,734	3,958	25	19	---	---	---	---	10.8	14.6		
Va.	22	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
N. C.	72	71	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
S. C.	32	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Ga.	50	46	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Ky.	26	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Tenn.	56	46	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Ala.	41	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Miss.	52	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Ark.	47	44	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
La.	13	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Okla.	934	1,046	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Texas	5,864	5,981	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/		
Mont.	---	---	13	14	---	---	---	---	68.2	65.3		
Idaho	---	---	117	125	106	132	125.1	131.9				
Wyo.	5	7	57	57	---	---	53.7	51.5				
Colo.	542	607	246	258	13	13	174.0	181.9				
N. Mex.	264	269	14	11	---	---	5/	5/				
Ariz.	151	133	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Utah	---	---	8	10	---	---	25.4	24.8				
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/				
Wash.	---	---	28	33	188	182	55.2	56.0				
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	20	16	21.2	20.5				
Calif.	222	233	254	230	---	---	241.2	255.6				
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
States	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	7.8				
U. S.	14,292	15,025	1,480	1,539	355	353	1,128.8	1,184.6				

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. For planted acreage of potatoes by seasonal groups see page 106. 2/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall. 3/ Estimated December 1. 4/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky and Nevada. 5/ Included in "Other States."

CORN, GRAIN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1961		1962	Average: 1951-60		1961	1962	Average	
	1951-60	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	1	1	1	54.8	60.0	65.0	69	60	65
Mass.	3	2	2	56.6	62.0	68.0	185	124	136
Conn.	4	2	2	55.5	66.0	70.0	210	132	140
N. Y.	224	181	181	52.3	63.0	60.0	11,709	11,403	10,860
N. J.	122	78	78	55.0	74.0	73.0	6,718	5,772	5,694
Pa.	982	895	788	52.6	67.0	56.0	51,537	59,965	44,128
Ohio	3,342	2,537	2,663	58.0	74.0	76.0	194,223	187,738	202,388
Ind.	4,619	4,173	4,298	58.0	74.0	82.0	268,859	308,802	352,436
Ill.	8,819	8,188	8,270	61.0	77.0	83.0	538,109	630,476	686,410
Mich.	1,533	1,498	1,408	50.0	68.0	65.0	76,879	101,864	91,520
Wis.	1,612	1,614	1,533	61.1	73.0	70.0	99,261	117,822	107,310
Minn.	4,997	5,027	4,625	52.0	64.5	59.5	260,873	324,242	275,188
Iowa	10,461	9,976	9,776	57.2	75.5	76.0	601,420	753,188	742,976
Mo.	3,590	2,950	3,038	42.2	62.0	58.0	153,228	182,900	176,204
N. Dak.	398	182	169	25.4	32.0	31.0	10,128	5,824	5,239
S. Dak.	3,189	2,741	2,659	29.6	36.5	42.5	95,493	100,046	113,008
Nebr.	5,857	5,296	5,137	36.5	52.0	61.0	216,330	275,392	313,357
Kans.	1,547	1,225	1,298	30.1	48.0	51.0	46,935	58,800	66,198
Del.	152	119	119	48.7	62.0	63.0	7,367	7,378	7,497
Md.	421	369	354	49.6	60.0	60.0	20,892	22,140	21,240
Va.	727	545	534	39.8	53.0	60.0	28,650	28,885	32,040
W. Va.	144	80	71	45.0	53.0	53.0	6,351	4,240	3,763
N. C.	1,898	1,383	1,297	35.0	48.0	56.0	65,515	66,384	72,632
S. C.	943	573	487	22.8	35.0	38.0	20,797	20,055	18,506
Ga.	2,204	1,880	1,692	22.4	35.0	30.0	48,925	65,800	50,760
Fla.	336	292	274	21.2	33.0	33.0	7,058	9,636	9,042
Ky.	1,773	1,116	1,116	40.0	55.0	58.0	69,837	61,380	64,728
Tenn.	1,570	1,056	961	31.3	43.0	41.0	48,215	45,408	39,401
Ala.	1,985	1,381	1,229	22.6	35.0	28.5	44,097	48,335	35,026
Miss.	1,429	885	764	24.4	39.0	27.0	34,234	34,515	20,628
Ark.	585	238	207	24.6	35.5	32.5	13,652	8,449	6,728
La.	509	267	222	24.2	37.0	28.0	12,107	9,879	6,216
Okla.	349	154	123	22.1	35.0	32.5	7,240	5,390	3,998
Tex.	1,702	1,063	1,052	21.1	30.0	31.0	35,558	31,890	32,612
Mont.	7	3	4	30.1	58.0	50.0	192	174	200
Idaho	17	23	23	66.0	79.0	78.0	1,147	1,817	1,794
Wyo.	15	20	8	37.0	67.0	40.0	604	1,340	320
Colo.	265	233	189	38.3	62.5	52.5	10,346	14,562	9,922
N. Mex.	26	15	12	23.8	35.0	39.0	602	525	468
Ariz.	28	20	15	19.8	18.0	24.0	568	360	360
Utah	4	3	3	52.1	64.0	59.0	197	192	177
Wash.	27	33	40	56.6	86.0	85.0	2,065	2,838	3,400
Oreg.	19	24	20	63.2	68.0	70.0	1,234	1,632	1,400
Calif.	126	108	100	62.3	72.0	75.0	8,498	7,776	7,500
	58,449			45.7		64.1	3,625,530		
U.S.	68,564	56,842		62.0		3,128,197		3,643,615	

CORN, SILAGE AND FORAGE

State	Silage								Forage 1/			
	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production				Acreage			
	Average:	: 1951-60: 1961 : 1962	Average:	: 1951-60: 1961 : 1962	Average:	: 1951-60: 1961 : 1962	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	acres	acres
Maine	: 10	10	11	10.6	12.5	13.5	110	125	148	---	---	---
N.H.	: 10	10	10	10.8	13.5	14.0	114	135	140	---	---	---
Vt.	: 54	42	41	9.8	11.0	11.8	533	462	484	---	---	---
Mass.	: 24	23	25	10.2	12.0	13.0	247	276	325	---	---	---
R.I.	: 6	5	5	9.4	11.0	12.0	54	55	60	---	---	---
Conn.	: 32	31	33	11.2	13.0	14.5	353	403	478	---	---	---
N.Y.	: 437	384	420	10.0	11.5	11.5	4,362	4,416	4,830	5	9	
N.J.	: 48	39	43	9.2	11.0	10.5	430	429	452	2	2	
Pa.	: 274	257	370	9.6	12.5	10.0	2,604	3,212	3,700	5	11	
Ohio	: 143	170	226	10.0	12.5	12.5	1,433	2,125	2,825	11	19	
Ind.	: 105	105	134	10.2	14.0	15.0	1,083	1,470	2,010	21	39	
Ill.	: 236	215	284	10.7	14.0	14.0	2,511	3,010	3,976	34	52	
Mich.	: 290	298	349	8.6	11.5	10.5	2,486	3,427	3,664	19	22	
Wis.	: 1,009	931	985	9.7	11.5	11.3	9,720	10,706	11,130	16	17	
Minn.	: 761	725	870	8.6	11.0	9.5	6,524	7,975	8,265	25	51	
Iowa	: 266	269	274	10.4	14.0	14.0	2,756	3,766	3,836	93	81	
Mo.	: 213	110	235	7.6	11.0	9.0	1,399	1,210	2,115	59	33	
N.Dak.	: 554	716	694	3.8	3.4	5.5	2,091	2,434	3,817	151	165	
S.Dak.	: 391	499	470	5.0	6.0	7.0	1,830	2,994	3,290	140	116	
Nebr.	: 268	189	198	6.6	12.0	11.0	1,472	2,268	2,178	31	16	
Kans.	: 314	157	201	5.5	10.0	11.0	1,503	1,570	2,211	18	13	
Del.	: 6	5	5	9.2	11.0	10.5	58	55	52	1	1	
Md.	: 57	66	99	10.5	12.5	11.0	582	825	1,089	4	4	
Va.	: 90	94	103	10.2	13.0	14.0	895	1,222	1,442	11	13	
W.Va.	: 18	21	26	10.3	11.0	11.5	185	231	299	2	3	
N.C.	: 54	117	113	9.2	11.0	12.0	506	1,287	1,356	60	56	
S.C.	: 16	18	20	7.2	11.5	11.5	112	207	230	38	34	
Ga.	: 29	44	48	6.5	8.0	8.5	196	352	408	371	326	
Fla.	: 8	10	7	6.9	10.0	10.0	60	100	70	173	151	
Ky.	: 47	67	70	9.5	12.5	13.0	445	838	910	14	11	
Tenn.	: 40	51	54	8.1	12.0	11.0	312	612	594	27	28	
Ala.	: 13	22	15	6.2	8.0	8.0	84	176	120	120	111	
Miss.	: 23	17	17	8.6	13.5	9.5	197	230	162	17	28	
Ark.	: 13	5	6	6.2	7.5	6.5	73	38	39	8	8	
La.	: 7	12	15	8.1	11.0	10.0	60	132	150	22	25	
Okla.	: 26	6	15	5.1	7.0	7.0	120	42	105	3	5	
Texas	: 43	27	36	6.3	12.0	10.5	266	324	378	36	38	
Mont.	: 47	48	48	6.1	10.5	10.5	293	504	504	28	28	
Idaho	: 36	55	55	14.7	16.5	16.5	551	908	908	1	1	
Wyo.	: 26	31	39	8.4	10.5	9.0	226	326	351	6	9	
Colo.	: 156	135	180	10.9	14.0	13.0	1,714	1,890	2,340	19	22	
N.Mex.	: 10	13	12	10.8	14.0	15.0	109	182	180	6	5	
Ariz.	: 7	7	8	11.6	14.5	14.5	78	102	116	2	5	
Utah	: 34	36	38	13.6	14.5	13.8	466	522	524	2	3	
Nev.	: 3	4	5	12.6	13.5	14.0	43	54	70	---	1	
Wash.	: 17	22	24	13.4	15.5	16.0	236	341	384	2	1	
Oreg.	: 16	20	27	11.6	13.0	16.0	192	260	432	2	2	
Calif.	: 61	63	62	13.0	14.0	14.5	813	882	899	4	4	
U.S.	: 6,348	6,201	7,025	8.26	10.50	10.54	52,486	65,110	74,046	1,609	1,569	

1/ Includes corn hogged, grazed and that cut and fed without removing ears.

ALL WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962
	1951-60	1,000	1,000	1951-60	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
N.Y.	333	244	198	30.6	33.5	34.5	10,071	8,174	6,831
N.J.	59	42	35	29.3	32.5	32.0	1,677	1,365	1,120
Pa.	660	524	451	26.4	30.0	28.0	17,184	15,720	12,628
Ohio	1,684	1,457	1,209	26.6	31.0	32.0	44,367	45,167	38,788
Ind.	1,331	1,290	1,096	27.5	35.0	35.5	36,326	45,150	38,908
Ill.	1,718	1,672	1,522	27.8	36.0	32.5	47,460	60,192	49,465
Mich.	1,146	1,111	922	29.8	36.0	32.5	33,969	39,996	29,965
Wis.	62	58	48	27.5	34.8	35.2	1,692	2,016	1,691
Minn.	874	1,022	731	21.1	24.0	24.6	18,234	24,560	17,982
Iowa	140	124	88	22.9	26.0	25.3	3,201	3,224	2,223
Mo.	1,466	1,374	976	26.1	30.5	27.0	38,475	41,907	26,352
N.Dak.	7,765	5,730	5,519	15.2	12.1	28.7	113,230	69,432	158,500
S.Dak.	2,678	2,260	1,721	13.6	14.4	17.3	35,373	32,545	29,824
Nebr.	3,430	3,220	2,760	23.3	24.5	19.5	79,161	78,807	53,820
Kans.	10,016	10,329	8,986	19.1	26.5	23.5	192,985	273,718	211,171
Del.	37	23	19	24.8	28.0	28.5	880	644	542
Md.	195	142	129	24.4	26.0	27.0	4,637	3,692	3,483
Va.	294	259	179	23.6	27.5	23.0	6,852	7,122	4,117
W.Va.	40	23	18	23.0	26.0	24.0	905	598	432
N.C.	364	392	204	22.2	29.0	24.0	8,078	11,368	4,896
S.C.	161	140	56	20.1	26.5	24.0	3,207	3,710	1,344
Ga.	111	94	47	19.9	27.0	25.0	2,169	2,538	1,175
Ky.	207	175	131	22.6	27.0	26.0	4,632	4,725	3,406
Tenn.	197	148	107	19.6	26.0	23.0	3,820	3,848	2,461
Ala.	53	56	35	21.5	26.0	24.0	1,130	1,456	840
Miss.	47	42	30	25.0	28.0	26.0	1,066	1,176	780
Ark.	93	162	112	22.5	30.5	27.5	2,194	4,941	3,080
La.	1/ 41	35	40	1/19.5	24.0	18.0	1/ 750	840	720
Okla.	4,484	4,618	3,787	16.4	24.0	19.0	75,225	110,832	71,953
Texas	2,697	3,690	2,731	13.7	23.0	16.0	38,874	84,870	43,696
Mont.	4,829	3,679	3,465	19.2	14.7	22.6	91,566	54,048	78,297
Idaho	1,323	1,083	957	32.3	33.5	38.3	42,035	36,250	36,692
Iyo.	309	229	213	19.3	21.4	21.4	5,911	4,908	4,551
Colo.	2,248	2,468	1,899	18.2	23.0	19.1	41,828	56,789	36,207
N.Mex.	167	276	210	11.6	29.0	20.0	2,089	8,004	4,200
Ariz.	47	26	24	31.1	43.0	42.0	1,567	1,118	1,008
Utah	335	215	189	20.9	20.1	28.8	6,879	4,328	5,446
Nev.	16	12	17	31.5	29.5	35.5	509	354	604
Wash.	2,271	1,974	1,697	31.9	28.0	39.4	71,315	55,272	66,825
Oreg.	914	796	680	31.1	25.9	38.6	28,016	20,602	26,280
Calif.	448	337	307	21.2	25.9	31.2	9,326	8,737	9,584
U. S.	55,274	43,545		24.0			1,128,563		1,091,787
	51,551		20.7				25.1		1,234,743
<u>1/ Short-time average.</u>									

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	332	244	198	30.6	33.5	34.5	10,047	8,174	6,831
N.J.	59	42	35	29.3	32.5	32.0	1,677	1,365	1,120
Pa.	660	524	451	26.4	30.0	28.0	17,184	15,720	12,628
Ohio	1,684	1,457	1,209	26.6	31.0	32.0	44,367	45,167	38,688
Ind.	1,331	1,290	1,096	27.5	35.0	35.5	36,326	45,150	38,908
Ill.	1,718	1,672	1,522	27.8	36.0	32.5	47,460	60,192	49,465
Mich.	1,146	1,111	922	29.8	36.0	32.5	33,969	39,996	29,965
Wis.	29	33	31	28.7	36.5	37.0	825	1,204	1,147
Minn.	42	25	21	22.6	27.5	23.0	915	688	483
Iowa	127	104	75	23.0	26.0	26.0	2,916	2,704	1,950
Mo.	1,466	1,374	976	26.1	30.5	27.0	38,475	41,907	26,352
S.Dak.	404	574	448	20.0	18.0	11.0	8,463	10,332	4,928
Nebr.	3,399	3,209	2,760	23.4	24.5	19.5	78,758	78,620	53,820
Kans.	10,016	10,329	8,986	19.1	26.5	23.5	192,985	273,718	211,171
Del.	37	23	19	24.8	28.0	28.5	880	644	542
Md.	195	142	129	24.4	26.0	27.0	4,637	3,692	3,483
Va.	294	259	179	23.6	27.5	23.0	6,852	7,122	4,117
W.Va.	40	23	18	23.0	26.0	24.0	905	598	432
N.C.	364	392	204	22.2	29.0	24.0	8,078	11,368	4,896
S.C.	161	140	56	20.1	26.5	24.0	3,207	3,710	1,344
Ga.	111	94	47	19.9	27.0	25.0	2,169	2,538	1,175
Ky.	207	175	131	22.6	27.0	26.0	4,632	4,725	3,406
Tenn.	197	148	107	19.6	26.0	23.0	3,820	3,848	2,461
Ala.	53	56	35	21.5	26.0	24.0	1,130	1,456	840
Miss.	47	42	30	25.0	28.0	26.0	1,066	1,176	780
Ark.	93	162	112	22.5	30.5	27.5	2,194	4,941	3,080
La.	1/ 41	35	40	1/ 19.5	24.0	18.0	1/ 750	840	720
Okla.	4,484	4,618	3,787	16.4	24.0	19.0	75,225	110,832	71,953
Texas	2,697	3,690	2,731	13.7	23.0	16.0	38,874	84,870	43,696
Mont.	1,737	2,058	1,688	23.4	19.0	22.0	41,242	39,102	37,136
Idaho	713	691	608	27.0	27.5	30.5	19,039	19,002	18,544
Wyo.	254	203	187	19.5	22.0	21.0	4,943	4,466	3,927
Colo.	2,192	2,443	1,881	18.1	23.0	19.0	40,745	56,189	35,739
N.Mex.	156	276	210	11.0	29.0	20.0	1,917	8,004	4,200
Ariz.	47	26	24	31.1	43.0	42.0	1,567	1,118	1,008
Utah	256	170	148	16.4	15.0	23.5	4,145	2,550	3,478
Nev.	4	2	2	30.2	32.0	32.0	122	64	64
Nash.	1,883	1,812	1,486	32.7	28.0	40.0	61,134	50,736	59,440
Oreg.	759	702	597	31.6	26.0	39.5	23,731	18,252	23,582
Calif.	445	329	296	21.0	25.0	30.0	9,161	8,225	8,880
U.S.	39,863		33,482		26.4		876,232		816,379
		40,699		22.0		24.4		1,075,005	

^{1/} Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961 : 1962			Average : 1961 : 1962		Average : 1961 : 1962		Average : 1961 : 1962	
	1951-60 : 1,000 acres	1961 : 1,000 acres	1962 : 1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	34	25	17	26.3	32.5	32.0	867	812	544
Minn.	798	969	659	21.1	24.0	24.0	16,639	23,256	15,816
Iowa	13	20	13	21.0	26.0	21.0	284	520	273
N.Dak.	6,416	4,386	3,597	15.4	12.0	27.5	94,713	52,632	98,918
S.Dak.	2,128	1,568	1,129	12.3	13.0	19.5	25,214	20,384	22,016
Nebr.	31	11	---	14.4	17.0	---	403	187	---
Mont.	2,873	1,502	1,487	16.4	9.0	23.0	46,431	13,518	34,201
Idaho	610	392	349	39.0	44.0	52.0	22,996	17,248	18,148
Wyo.	55	26	26	18.2	17.0	24.0	968	442	624
Colo.	56	25	18	20.3	24.0	26.0	1,083	600	468
Utah	79	45	41	35.4	39.5	48.0	2,734	1,778	1,968
Nev.	12	10	15	31.8	29.0	36.0	387	290	540
Wash.	388	162	211	26.4	28.0	35.0	10,181	4,536	7,385
Oreg.	155	94	83	28.4	25.0	32.5	4,285	2,350	2,698
U.S.	13,660	9,235	7,645	17.3	15.0	26.6	227,380	138,553	203,599

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961 : 1962			Average : 1961 : 1962		Average : 1961 : 1962		Average : 1961 : 1962	
	1951-60 : 1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	35	28	51	18.1	22.0	33.0	680	616	1,683
N.Dak.	1,348	1,344	1,922	14.5	12.5	31.0	18,517	16,800	59,582
S.Dak.	146	118	144	11.8	15.5	20.0	1,695	1,829	2,880
Mont. ^{1/}	312	119	290	2/17.8	12.0	24.0	2/5,561	1,428	6,960
Calif. ^{2/}	7	8	11	2/48.8	64.0	64.0	2/ 331	512	704
U.S.	1,751	1,617	2,418	14.6	13.1	29.7	24,951	21,185	71,809

^{1/} Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.^{2/} Short-time average.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White		(winter & spring)	Total
	Hard	Soft	Hard	Durum	(winter & spring)	Total		
	red	red	red	bushels	bushels	bushels		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		
Average 1951-60:	563,922	181,286	190,110	25,168	168,077	1,128,563		
1961	754,002	202,193	115,212	21,185	142,151	1,234,743		
1962	531,118	153,904	175,961	71,809	158,995	1,091,787		

OATS

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production				
	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961	1962			
	: 1951-60	: 1951-60	: 1951-60	: 1951-60	: 1951-60	: 1951-60			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	72	45	49	42.7	47.0	47.0	3,054	2,115	2,303
Vt.	18	17	14	39.5	43.0	39.0	699	731	546
N. Y.	676	599	569	45.2	52.0	51.0	30,459	31,148	29,019
N. J.	32	21	18	37.6	45.0	41.0	1,205	945	738
Pa.	726	620	601	40.0	47.0	42.5	28,926	29,140	25,542
Ohio	1,113	737	833	45.8	50.0	58.0	50,776	36,850	48,314
Ind.	1,122	605	605	43.0	44.0	55.0	47,691	26,620	33,275
Ill.	2,833	1,634	1,520	44.4	56.0	53.0	124,575	91,504	80,560
Mich.	1,130	847	754	40.5	46.0	49.0	44,945	38,962	36,946
Wis.	2,700	2,322	2,229	48.9	56.0	57.0	131,530	130,032	127,053
Minn.	4,503	3,478	3,235	41.8	46.0	45.5	185,386	159,988	147,192
Iowa	5,275	3,239	3,012	38.0	43.5	43.0	198,565	140,896	129,516
Mo.	1,006	439	316	30.0	35.0	29.0	30,430	15,365	9,164
N. Dak.	1,852	1,283	1,886	29.2	24.5	52.0	54,346	31,434	98,072
S. Dak.	3,164	2,515	2,590	29.6	34.0	41.0	94,244	85,510	106,190
Nebr.	1,770	1,067	971	26.0	32.0	33.0	44,860	34,144	32,043
Kans.	860	549	351	25.6	31.0	22.5	21,990	17,019	7,898
Del.	8	5	6	37.0	43.0	47.0	288	215	282
Md.	60	49	50	38.6	43.5	43.0	2,306	2,132	2,150
Va.	122	91	81	36.0	43.0	38.0	4,404	3,913	3,078
W. Va.	32	23	24	35.4	37.5	41.0	1,142	862	984
N. C.	371	265	228	34.2	40.0	37.5	12,766	10,600	8,550
S. C.	429	246	199	30.4	36.0	33.0	13,040	8,856	6,567
Ga.	358	176	139	31.1	43.0	40.0	10,888	7,568	5,560
Fla.	26	14	15	25.9	34.0	33.0	668	476	495
Ky.	68	45	43	30.6	36.0	34.5	2,098	1,620	1,462
Tenn.	175	100	85	30.6	38.0	33.0	5,352	3,800	2,805
Ala.	110	85	83	30.6	38.0	34.0	3,364	3,230	2,822
Miss.	238	179	132	37.9	43.0	39.0	9,059	7,697	5,148
Ark.	239	115	106	35.9	44.0	46.0	8,726	5,060	4,876
La.	71	40	38	31.0	37.0	34.0	2,232	1,480	1,292
Okla.	580	469	319	22.4	29.5	18.5	13,293	13,836	5,902
Texas	1,132	1,074	741	22.6	27.0	21.5	26,256	28,998	15,932
Mont.	254	148	263	33.2	34.0	41.0	8,452	5,032	10,783
Idaho	186	138	141	46.0	45.5	54.0	8,582	6,279	7,614
Wyo.	114	90	94	31.4	33.0	39.0	3,582	2,970	3,666
Colo.	143	115	122	32.7	38.0	41.0	4,678	4,370	5,002
N. Mex.	16	12	9	27.2	39.0	33.0	403	468	297
Ariz.	9	8	7	46.9	50.0	52.0	430	400	364
Utah	34	20	26	47.0	44.0	54.0	1,604	880	1,404
Nev.	5	2	3	42.8	45.0	46.0	201	90	138
Wash.	157	121	105	46.2	44.0	52.0	7,274	5,324	5,460
Oreg.	269	192	169	35.9	37.0	51.0	9,599	7,104	8,619
Calif.	181	155	153	32.2	37.0	40.0	5,835	5,735	6,120
	34,244	22,934			42.2		1,260,392	1,031,743	
U.S.	23,994		37.2			45.0	1,011,398		

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961 : 1951-60	1,000	1,000	Average : 1961 : 1951-60	4	bushels	Average : 1961 : 1951-60	1,000	1,000
N.Y.	5	4	4	16.4	21.0	18.0	82	84	72
N.J.	31	39	45	20.8	24.0	24.5	655	936	1,102
Pa.	16	9	9	18.9	23.0	21.0	290	207	189
Ohio	1,247	1,722	1,808	23.4	28.0	25.5	29,373	48,216	46,104
Ind.	2,044	2,681	2,761	24.1	28.0	28.0	49,641	75,068	77,308
Ill.	4,416	5,520	5,575	24.8	28.5	28.5	110,543	157,320	158,888
Mich.	179	285	351	21.2	26.0	22.5	3,876	7,410	7,898
Wis.	80	109	101	15.5	18.5	18.0	1,243	2,016	1,818
Minn.	2,037	2,341	2,294	19.6	23.0	19.5	39,894	53,843	44,733
Iowa	2,257	3,405	3,405	23.8	28.5	27.0	54,347	97,042	91,935
Mo.	1,895	2,602	2,784	19.5	24.0	22.5	37,254	62,448	62,640
N.Dak.	121	185	56	14.0	14.0	13.5	1,703	2,590	756
S.Dak.	154	125	121	14.6	18.0	20.5	2,154	2,250	2,480
Nebr.	142	292	310	21.7	25.5	27.0	3,088	7,446	8,370
Kans.	416	703	914	13.4	21.5	18.0	5,840	15,114	16,452
Del.	118	215	217	19.8	24.0	19.0	2,465	5,160	4,123
Md.	154	257	280	21.3	24.0	20.5	3,413	6,168	5,740
Va.	230	378	389	18.9	20.5	20.5	4,467	7,749	7,974
N.C.	372	568	558	19.1	23.0	24.0	7,307	13,064	13,392
S.C.	261	604	640	13.8	20.5	19.0	4,039	12,382	12,160
Ga.	54	80	80	12.9	17.0	16.0	742	1,360	1,280
Fla.	27	36	39	21.1	26.0	25.0	587	936	975
Ky.	143	201	219	19.2	25.0	24.0	2,832	5,025	5,256
Tenn.	261	463	463	19.2	22.0	22.5	5,154	10,186	10,418
Ala.	107	146	149	20.0	24.0	20.5	2,172	3,504	3,054
Miss.	644	1,044	1,128	17.0	22.5	20.0	11,824	23,490	22,560
Ark.	1,414	2,554	2,707	18.4	19.0	21.5	27,813	48,526	58,200
La.	116	197	219	19.6	24.0	22.0	2,426	4,728	4,818
Okla.	61	157	171	13.4	19.5	16.5	891	3,062	2,822
Texas	25	86	60	2/22.2	26.0	28.0	649	2,236	1,680
U.S.	19,030	27,008	27,857	21.6	25.2	24.2	416,767	679,566	675,197

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)

2/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961 : 1951-60	1,000	1,000	Average : 1961 : 1951-60	acres	Bushels	Average : 1961 : 1951-60	1,000	1,000
N.Y.	32	19	14	18.9	19.0	20.0	606	361	280
Pa.	30	12	10	19.8	21.5	21.0	607	258	210
Mich.	11	7	7	15.0	15.0	17.0	171	105	119
Wis.	16	8	6	15.3	17.5	20.0	247	140	120
U.S.	119	46	37	17.7	18.8	19.7	2,109	865	729

BARLEY

	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average : 1951-60	1961	1962	Average : 1951-60	1961	1962	Average : 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	52	22	19	34.4	39.0	35.0	1,783	858	665
N.J.	22	25	21	40.2	47.0	50.0	889	1,175	1,050
Pa.	193	180	184	37.6	43.0	38.0	7,298	7,740	6,992
Ohio	66	52	45	34.0	43.0	36.0	2,336	2,236	1,620
Ind.	56	50	37	30.1	38.0	34.0	1,761	1,900	1,258
Ill.	84	69	55	30.4	37.0	31.0	2,556	2,553	1,705
Mich.	85	67	62	33.3	39.0	38.0	2,826	2,613	2,356
Wis.	79	31	30	37.2	45.0	40.0	2,845	1,395	1,200
Minn.	1,037	910	764	28.0	30.0	26.0	28,807	27,300	19,864
Iowa	25	23	15	29.8	39.0	38.0	744	897	570
Mo.	256	140	101	27.2	35.0	26.0	6,962	4,900	2,626
N.Dak.	3,082	2,386	2,839	22.6	19.0	35.0	70,489	45,334	99,365
S.Dak.	536	493	409	20.4	24.0	27.0	11,094	11,832	11,043
Nebr.	217	225	160	22.0	28.0	26.0	4,865	6,300	4,160
Kans.	502	840	689	20.3	31.0	19.0	11,370	26,040	13,091
Del.	13	15	14	34.6	42.0	41.0	461	630	574
Md.	83	93	91	36.6	40.0	38.0	3,055	3,720	3,458
Va.	105	120	112	36.0	43.5	36.5	3,825	5,220	4,088
W.Va.	12	10	10	34.6	39.5	35.0	425	395	350
N.C.	57	74	64	32.5	41.0	34.0	1,857	3,034	2,176
S.C.	26	28	22	27.2	38.0	30.0	724	1,064	660
Ga.	9	11	12	26.9	38.0	34.0	239	418	408
Ky.	86	75	53	28.1	34.0	31.0	2,423	2,550	1,643
Tenn.	68	40	35	21.4	29.0	25.0	1,427	1,160	875
Ark.	22	25	28	23.4	29.5	28.0	520	738	784
Oklahoma	312	770	547	18.7	25.0	16.5	6,677	19,250	9,026
Texas	208	421	227	18.4	24.0	17.0	4,338	10,104	3,859
Mont.	1,201	1,465	1,802	27.8	18.0	30.5	33,338	26,370	54,961
Idaho	505	589	648	33.2	32.5	41.0	16,767	19,142	26,568
Wyo.	111	103	112	30.8	33.0	37.0	3,435	3,399	4,144
Colo.	421	501	451	27.0	33.5	30.0	11,598	16,784	13,530
N.Mex.	25	45	37	33.3	45.0	46.0	846	2,025	1,702
Ariz.	152	165	120	59.6	68.0	65.0	9,023	11,220	7,800
Utah	152	141	155	44.0	43.0	52.0	6,662	6,063	8,060
Nev.	16	6	13	38.2	38.0	50.0	603	228	650
Wash.	511	714	607	35.9	40.0	44.0	18,220	28,560	26,708
Oreg.	477	484	392	35.6	34.5	43.0	16,898	16,698	16,856
Calif.	1,686	1,538	1,461	39.2	48.0	50.0	66,212	73,824	73,050
U.S.	12,560	12,443		30.6		30.6	366,490		429,495
	12,946		29.0		34.5		395,669		

RYE

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1951-60		1961 : 1962	Average : 1951-60		1961 : 1962	Average : 1951-60		1961 : 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	14	20	19	21.6	25.0	27.0	312	500	513
N.J.	11	9	10	21.2	23.0	22.0	238	207	220
Pa.	18	16	16	21.2	25.0	24.0	386	400	384
Ohio	27	27	31	19.4	23.0	23.5	535	621	728
Ind.	70	62	53	17.6	21.0	21.0	1,239	1,302	1,113
Ill.	65	62	61	16.6	22.0	19.0	1,108	1,364	1,159
Mich.	47	33	42	17.3	23.0	22.0	806	759	924
Wis.	43	22	23	13.3	18.0	20.0	550	396	460
Minn.	100	74	86	16.3	19.0	17.0	1,575	1,406	1,462
Iowa	10	7	5	16.4	18.5	18.5	174	130	92
Mo.	49	36	36	15.4	20.0	17.0	769	720	612
N.Dak.	279	267	539	16.0	13.5	28.0	4,548	3,604	15,092
S.Dak.	250	202	261	15.4	17.5	19.0	3,721	3,535	4,959
Nebr.	165	168	225	12.0	17.5	16.0	1,981	2,940	3,600
Kans.	94	118	189	13.0	17.0	15.5	1,370	2,006	2,930
Del.	14	10	10	17.6	22.0	22.0	244	220	220
Md.	17	15	18	18.8	21.0	22.0	325	315	396
Va.	19	18	19	17.4	19.5	18.5	331	351	352
N.C.	21	18	16	14.4	19.0	15.0	303	342	240
S.C.	14	18	16	13.0	19.0	15.0	182	342	240
Ga.	13	26	24	12.2	19.0	15.5	171	494	372
Ky.	23	14	10	15.8	19.0	18.0	356	266	180
Tenn.	19	10	9	12.4	17.0	16.0	227	170	144
Okl.	87	66	58	8.7	12.0	9.0	768	792	522
Texas	25	23	23	9.9	17.0	11.0	252	391	253
Mont.	16	37	37	14.4	15.0	18.0	262	555	666
Idaho	5	8	8	21.6	32.0	34.0	123	256	272
Wyo.	7	6	7	12.0	19.0	21.0	80	114	147
Colo.	41	51	65	10.2	16.0	12.0	460	816	780
Wash.	67	86	81	14.8	20.5	21.0	1,164	1,763	1,701
Oreg.	21	21	17	15.3	19.0	26.0	318	399	442
U.S.	1,667	1,550	2,014	15.0	17.7	20.4	25,072	27,476	41,175

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		Average:	Average:		Average:	Average:		Average:
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
Ill.	2,650	500	600	628	800	830	840	200	200
Kans.	5,360	2,000	2,300	250	340	300	630	300	300
Okla.	73,000	34,000	35,000	326	390	400	11,490	6,600	7,000
Texas	47,700	26,000	25,000	293	320	300	6,920	4,200	3,800
Colo.	61,500	51,000	56,000	210	325	300	6,400	8,300	8,400
N.Mex.	44,700	35,000	38,000	240	325	310	5,410	5,700	5,900
U.S.	234,910	148,500	156,900	274	341	327	31,690	25,300	25,600

POPCORN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		Average:	Average:		Average:	Average:		Average:
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
Ohio	16,160	18,500	17,500	2,205	3,100	2,800	35,922	57,350	49,000
Ind.	31,360	38,000	39,000	2,048	2,500	2,500	64,663	95,000	97,500
Ill.	25,490	27,000	24,000	1,845	2,600	3,600	46,881	70,200	62,400
Mich.	4,360	6,300	6,100	1,861	2,100	2,100	8,080	13,230	12,810
Iowa	27,440	35,000	35,000	1,811	2,500	2,600	48,716	87,500	91,000
Mo.	12,570	14,000	9,000	1,675	2,100	2,200	21,447	29,400	19,800
Nebr.	14,160	26,500	19,000	1,830	2,350	2,600	26,706	62,275	49,400
Kans.	5,580	7,300	4,300	1,236	1,650	2,000	6,820	12,045	8,600
Ky.	19,710	25,000	21,000	1,417	2,350	1,750	27,351	58,750	36,750
Okla.	4,210	400	200	.917	1,000	850	2,943	400	170
Texas	2,420	800	500	1,109	1,600	2,150	2,429	1,280	1,075
Other									
States	10,819	6,700	5,700	1,929	1,949	1,693	21,428	13,060	9,650
U.S.	174,279	205,500	181,300	1,787	2,435	2,417	313,386	500,490	438,155

1/ Of ear corn; 70 pounds to a bushel.

RICE

Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average : 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000				: 1,000	: 1,000
Mo.	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/
Miss.	45	44	49	2,730	3,300	3,200	1,219	1,452
Ark.	434	384	422	2,815	3,500	3,775	11,940	13,440
La.	520	458	508	2,492	2,925	3,050	12,723	13,396
Texas	478	409	458	2,865	2,900	3,450	13,456	11,861
Calif.	323	290	323	3,805	4,800	4,750	11,806	13,920
U. S.	1,803	1,588.9	1,764.6	2,907	3,411	3,644	51,260	54,198
								64,296

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

SORGHUM GRAIN

Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average : 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000				: 1,000	: 1,000
Ind.	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
Ill.	7	7	7	1/51.0	62.0	56.0	378	434
Iowa	76	18	15	1/46.3	58.0	65.0	3,696	1,044
Mo.	256	208	177	29.7	47.0	45.0	10,242	9,776
S.Dak.	115	142	115	21.3	34.0	42.0	2,964	4,828
Nebr.	938	1,185	1,540	28.4	50.5	65.0	34,788	59,842
Kans.	3,230	2,792	2,960	22.1	40.0	43.5	78,142	111,680
Va.	1/ 9	7	7	1/33.3	37.0	34.0	1/ 297	259
N.C.	69	55	51	29.0	40.0	37.0	2,033	2,200
S.C.	8	6	6	19.4	28.0	23.0	168	168
Ga.	1/ 25	20	10	1/21.1	25.0	24.0	1/ 542	500
Ky.	1/ 23	13	10	1/38.2	50.0	48.0	1/ 973	650
Tenn.	31	22	20	26.0	38.0	35.0	876	836
Ala.	26	14	10	19.8	26.0	24.0	523	364
Miss.	18	16	6	22.6	35.0	30.0	493	560
Ark.	52	13	12	22.2	27.0	28.0	1,282	351
La.	7	5	4	24.0	28.0	25.0	169	140
Okla.	784	553	658	17.0	30.5	30.0	13,627	16,866
Texas	5,551	5,103	5,154	27.1	45.0	39.0	160,532	229,635
Colo.	400	262	278	15.2	32.0	34.0	6,519	8,384
N.Mex.	244	190	188	20.7	49.0	54.0	4,998	9,310
Ariz.	86	115	98	50.0	65.0	62.0	4,453	7,475
Calif.	172	200	210	55.2	69.0	69.0	10,004	13,800
U. S.	12,118	10,957	11,547	25.5	43.8	44.1	337,601	479,751
								509,137

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM SILAGE

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1951-60		1,000	Average : 1951-60		1,000	Average : 1951-60		1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	tons 1/	tons 1/	tons 1/
Ind.	6	7	4	11.1	13.0	13.5	66	91	54
Ill.	6	3	3	10.9	12.5	13.5	62	38	40
Iowa	32	11	11	11.4	14.5	15.0	394	160	165
Mo.	85	81	44	9.0	11.5	10.0	789	932	440
N.Dak.	1	17	8	2.8	3.2	5.0	4	54	40
S.Dak.	34	85	86	4.8	7.5	8.0	179	638	688
Nebr.	62	102	90	7.2	10.5	11.0	462	1,071	990
Kans.	617	496	506	6.8	10.4	11.3	4,106	5,158	5,718
Va.	2/ 8	9	8 2/	8.4	11.0	13.0	2/ 72	99	104
N.C.	9	10	12	8.6	7.5	11.0	78	75	132
S.C.	9	15	12	6.4	7.5	8.0	65	112	96
Ga.	11	12	18	6.8	9.0	8.5	80	108	153
Ky.	7	5	5	8.5	11.0	11.5	60	55	58
Tenn.	21	18	13	7.7	10.0	8.5	163	180	110
Ala.	11	14	12	8.0	10.0	9.5	94	140	114
Miss.	28	24	15	9.4	10.5	9.5	269	252	142
Ark.	26	21	17	8.3	10.0	10.0	228	210	170
La.	4	6	4	8.2	10.0	10.0	36	60	40
Okla.	117	98	84	5.6	7.5	8.5	678	735	714
Texas	173	181	150	5.8	9.0	9.5	1,018	1,629	1,425
Colo.	29	42	32	5.6	8.0	7.5	174	336	240
N.Mex.	13	20	20	7.2	12.5	12.0	105	250	240
Ariz..	29	23	22	13.6	16.0	15.0	412	368	330
Calif.	10	14	15	12.8	17.5	16.0	128	245	240
U.S.	1,345	1,314	1,191	7.08	9.89	10.45	9,690	12,996	12,443

1/ Green weight.

2/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM FORAGE

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1951-60:		1961	Average: 1951-60:		1961	Average: 1951-60:		1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	acres	acres	acres	1,000	1,000	1,000
Iowa	9	1	2	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	tons 1/	tons 1/	tons 1/
				3.02	3.50	4.00	27	4	8
Mo.	75	34	51	2.34	2.50	3.00	172	85	153
N. Dak.	14	5	9	1.31	1.05	1.70	18	5	15
S. Dak.	91	77	76	1.50	1.70	2.00	155	131	152
Nebr.	180	95	98	1.59	1.70	2.50	275	162	245
Kans.	930	364	442	1.77	2.60	2.90	1,386	946	1,282
Va.	4	4	2	1.81	2.00	1.85	8	8	4
N. C.	9	5	7	1.82	2.00	2.00	16	10	14
S. C.	11	9	10	1.34	1.50	1.50	15	14	15
Ga.	20	13	16	1.38	1.60	1.60	27	21	26
Ky.	14	6	5	2.32	2.20	2.10	32	13	10
Tenn.	21	12	10	2.12	2.35	1.95	44	28	20
Ala.	20	10	9	1.46	1.60	1.50	28	16	14
Miss.	14	9	14	2.19	2.60	2.00	32	23	28
Ark.	35	11	13	1.96	2.25	2.10	67	25	27
La.	6	2	5	1.52	2.00	1.50	9	4	8
Okla.	600	249	266	1.24	1.90	1.80	674	473	479
Texas	1,591	520	616	1.13	1.90	1.70	1,571	988	1,047
Wyo.	5	4	6	1.06	1.20	1.80	6	5	11
Colo.	376	222	258	.90	1.40	1.10	340	311	284
N. Mex.	140	50	57	1.18	2.00	2.30	140	100	131
Ariz.	7	10	9	2.25	2.00	2.50	15	20	22
Calif.	7	6	6	3.50	3.50	4.00	23	21	24
U. S.	4,181	1,718	1,937	1.34	1.99	2.02	5,066	3,413	4,019

1/ Dry weight.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

ALL HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	559	448	454	1.19	1.29	1.18	666	578	537
N. H.	237	183	176	1.34	1.44	1.42	318	263	250
Vt.	788	716	705	1.50	1.68	1.55	1,179	1,201	1,096
Mass.	256	209	209	1.66	1.83	1.64	423	383	342
R. I.	22	20	21	1.82	2.00	1.86	40	40	39
Conn.	208	172	170	1.81	1.84	1.66	375	317	283
N. Y.	3,106	2,909	2,900	1.78	2.06	1.59	5,539	5,978	4,620
N. J.	224	196	193	1.96	2.24	1.82	440	439	352
Pa.	2,170	2,099	2,059	1.64	1.96	1.22	3,549	4,123	2,518
Ohio	2,305	1,999	1,897	1.66	1.92	1.66	3,803	3,829	3,142
Ind.	1,637	1,351	1,322	1.68	1.86	1.89	2,721	2,519	2,496
Ill.	2,526	2,025	2,047	1.91	2.11	2.14	4,786	4,267	4,376
Mich.	2,139	1,726	1,748	1.63	1.83	1.83	3,466	3,164	3,202
Wis.	3,947	3,865	3,939	2.16	2.38	2.74	8,513	9,198	10,781
Minn.	3,722	3,997	3,660	1.91	1.90	2.31	7,094	7,601	8,461
Iowa	3,772	3,370	3,577	1.95	2.24	2.32	7,330	7,537	8,295
Mo.	3,062	2,905	2,942	1.36	1.70	1.46	4,158	4,949	4,286
N. Dak.	3,790	4,337	3,703	1.04	.81	1.42	3,920	3,522	5,266
S. Dak.	5,190	4,257	4,767	.91	.90	1.36	4,746	3,846	6,493
Nebr.	5,265	4,880	5,013	1.19	1.23	1.44	6,261	6,018	7,222
Kans.	2,236	2,111	2,216	1.55	2.02	2.03	3,447	4,270	4,509
Del.	55	43	41	1.51	1.84	1.49	83	79	61
Md.	430	390	379	1.66	2.04	1.49	713	795	563
Va.	1,309	1,233	1,234	1.29	1.64	1.60	1,689	2,024	1,969
W. Va.	716	646	641	1.33	1.48	1.28	948	955	819
N. C.	1,035	752	695	1.09	1.23	1.17	1,111	924	810
S. C.	511	334	299	.96	1.27	1.19	478	423	355
Ga.	733	484	438	.93	1.35	1.34	628	652	589
Fla.	109	98	95	1.28	1.66	1.61	140	163	153
Ky.	1,697	1,639	1,619	1.34	1.57	1.48	2,268	2,569	2,393
Tenn.	1,478	1,330	1,258	1.15	1.38	1.26	1,697	1,831	1,579
Ala.	663	499	466	.98	1.24	1.08	643	617	501
Miss.	698	628	576	1.21	1.42	1.25	843	891	718
Ark.	894	716	706	1.12	1.36	1.22	984	974	858
La.	392	370	362	1.32	1.59	1.39	518	589	504
Okla.	1,457	1,360	1,448	1.24	1.59	1.58	1,793	2,169	2,282
Texas	1,701	1,869	1,846	1.10	1.30	1.23	1,875	2,424	2,278
Mont.	2,335	2,031	2,386	1.24	1.24	1.46	2,898	2,528	3,488
Idaho	1,174	1,229	1,230	2.47	2.46	2.50	2,907	3,022	3,071
Wyo.	1,107	1,106	1,185	1.24	1.27	1.32	1,370	1,406	1,563
Colo.	1,450	1,560	1,630	1.71	1.86	1.86	2,486	2,934	3,030
N. Mex.	217	235	227	2.50	3.08	3.51	542	723	796
Ariz.	259	277	257	3.25	4.36	4.31	844	1,209	1,108
Utah	568	547	569	2.30	2.35	2.41	1,307	1,287	1,371
Nev.	356	296	347	1.70	1.77	1.89	606	523	657
Wash.	811	812	817	2.02	2.22	2.19	1,641	1,800	1,786
Oreg.	1,001	965	982	1.85	1.98	1.96	1,855	1,914	1,927
Calif.	1,901	1,935	1,881	3.46	3.80	3.85	6,572	7,352	7,239
U.S.	72,216	67,159	67,332	1.56	1.74	1.80	112,211	116,819	121,034

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY				Production			
State	Average : 1951-60	Average : 1961	Average : 1962	Yield per acre	Tons	Tons	tons
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	: 9	: 9	: 9	1.54	1.90	1.85	14
N.H.	: 13	: 14	: 13	1.82	2.15	2.15	23
Vt.	: 84	: 116	: 116	1.94	2.25	1.95	164
Mass.	: 36	: 37	: 34	2.14	2.35	2.15	76
R.I.	: 4	: 4	: 5	2.32	2.50	2.40	8
Conn.	: 48	: 42	: 40	2.38	2.40	2.25	115
N.Y.	: 865	: 1,052	: 1,052	2.18	2.50	2.05	1,889
N.J.	: 98	: 87	: 89	2.41	2.80	2.30	237
Pa.	: 648	: 763	: 771	1.98	2.40	1.45	1,294
Ohio	: 874	: 800	: 792	1.92	2.20	1.90	1,689
Ind.	: 655	: 574	: 563	2.02	2.20	2.20	1,332
Ill.	: 1,217	: 1,054	: 1,065	2.37	2.45	2.55	2,887
Mich.	: 1,360	: 1,223	: 1,235	1.76	2.00	2.00	2,392
Wis.	: 2,366	: 2,763	: 2,929	2.38	2.60	2.90	5,659
Minn.	: 2,106	: 2,385	: 2,457	2.34	2.40	2.75	4,938
Iowa	: 1,962	: 2,146	: 2,189	2.31	2.50	2.60	4,560
Mo.	: 503	: 606	: 651	2.44	2.80	2.50	1,248
N.Dak.	: 1,135	: 1,866	: 1,400	1.44	1.00	1.80	1,636
S.Dak.	: 1,821	: 2,012	: 2,092	1.40	1.25	1.90	2,504
Nebr.	: 1,894	: 1,711	: 1,831	1.99	2.15	2.40	3,748
Kans.	: 1,212	: 1,112	: 1,156	1.94	2.65	2.75	2,328
Del.	: 7	: 5	: 6	2.26	2.70	2.10	15
Md.	: 91	: 96	: 92	2.44	3.00	2.10	226
Va.	: 216	: 260	: 250	2.26	2.80	2.65	494
W.Va.	: 127	: 130	: 127	1.80	1.90	1.70	230
N.C.	: 72	: 42	: 41	1.96	2.20	2.20	142
Ga.	: 19	: 18	: 16	1.88	2.00	2.00	36
Ky.	: 262	: 320	: 330	2.08	2.40	2.30	556
Tenn.	: 150	: 186	: 177	1.90	2.15	2.00	290
Ala.	: 18	: 19	: 16	1.78	2.10	1.80	32
Miss.	: 11	: 10	: 9	2.02	2.10	2.20	23
Ark.	: 45	: 39	: 42	2.14	2.55	2.60	96
La.	: 22	: 15	: 16	2.04	2.20	1.90	46
Okla.	: 424	: 380	: 418	1.85	2.50	2.60	761
Texas	: 235	: 180	: 155	2.12	2.70	2.85	490
Mont.	: 948	: 959	: 1,017	1.72	1.70	1.95	1,642
Idaho	: 881	: 959	: 959	2.86	2.80	2.80	2,528
Wyo.	: 436	: 468	: 468	1.74	1.75	1.90	762
Colo.	: 784	: 854	: 854	2.25	2.40	2.45	1,767
N.Mex.	: 148	: 159	: 156	3.18	4.00	4.60	473
Ariz.	: 204	: 227	: 210	3.61	4.90	4.80	738
Utah	: 425	: 430	: 443	2.62	2.65	2.70	1,117
Nev.	: 118	: 120	: 122	2.99	2.80	3.30	351
Wash.	: 393	: 427	: 427	2.36	2.65	2.60	932
Oreg.	: 308	: 346	: 360	2.84	2.90	2.85	877
Calif.	: 1,115	: 1,204	: 1,156	4.80	5.10	5.20	5,355
U.S.	: 26,371	: 28,229	: 28,356	2.22	2.38	2.53	58,722
							67,124
							71,651

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average:		1961	1962	Average:		1961	1962	Average:		
	1951-60				1951-60		1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	420	327	334	1.27	1.40	1.25	533	458	418		
N.H.	153	114	107	1.41	1.50	1.50	216	171	160		
Vt.	468	395	383	1.55	1.70	1.60	725	672	613		
Mass.	154	134	131	1.67	1.80	1.60	256	241	210		
R.I.	12	11	11	1.80	2.00	1.80	23	22	20		
Conn.	99	90	90	1.77	1.80	1.55	175	162	140		
N.Y.	1,876	1,523	1,508	1.68	1.85	1.35	3,140	2,818	2,036		
N.J.	85	77	70	1.68	1.95	1.50	143	150	105		
Pa.	1,404	1,220	1,171	1.50	1.75	1.10	2,108	2,135	1,288		
Ohio	1,333	1,134	1,043	1.50	1.75	1.50	1,992	1,984	1,564		
Ind.	780	655	629	1.46	1.65	1.70	1,126	1,081	1,069		
Ill.	1,028	842	867	1.57	1.80	1.75	1,594	1,516	1,517		
Mich.	717	457	466	1.40	1.45	1.45	1,004	663	676		
Wis.	1,433	958	901	1.86	1.90	2.35	2,654	1,820	2,117		
Minn.	758	543	532	1.52	1.35	1.70	1,155	733	904		
Iowa	1,661	1,119	1,298	1.58	1.80	1.90	2,587	2,014	2,466		
Mo.	966	1,293	1,396	1.16	1.50	1.20	1,119	1,940	1,675		
Nebr.	115	55	66	1.25	1.45	1.55	142	80	102		
Kans.	95	88	104	1.34	1.65	1.50	125	142	156		
Del.	23	20	20	1.51	1.90	1.50	35	38	30		
Md.	238	216	212	1.48	1.80	1.30	353	389	276		
Va.	411	469	483	1.23	1.50	1.45	508	704	700		
W.Va.	378	344	341	1.28	1.45	1.20	480	499	409		
N.C.	124	143	152	1.16	1.30	1.20	146	186	182		
Ky.	420	485	466	1.28	1.45	1.35	541	703	629		
Tenn.	184	226	235	1.14	1.35	1.15	212	305	270		
Ala.	39	33	32	.99	1.20	.95	39	40	30		
Miss.	61	58	58	1.19	1.40	1.20	73	81	70		
Ark.	50	89	92	1.14	1.40	1.15	59	125	106		
Mont.	265	262	270	1.24	1.20	1.45	328	314	392		
Idaho	124	125	118	1.40	1.35	1.55	175	169	183		
Wyo.	130	135	130	1.12	1.10	1.20	145	148	156		
Colo.	210	234	260	1.32	1.50	1.50	277	351	390		
N.Mex.	11	14	15	1.32	1.30	1.30	14	18	20		
Utah	43	40	43	1.62	1.50	1.60	70	60	69		
Nev.	42	48	48	1.28	1.25	1.25	53	60	60		
Wash.	214	231	229	1.98	1.95	1.95	423	450	447		
Oreg.	168	194	184	1.78	1.85	1.80	300	359	331		
U.S.	16,714	14,401	14,495	1.51	1.65	1.52	25,074	23,804	21,986		

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

GRAIN HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		1951-60:	1961:	1962:	Average:	1951-60:	1961:	1962:
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	8	4	5	1.46	1.55	1.45	11	6	7
N.H.	5	3	2	1.68	1.80	1.70	8	5	3
Vt.	25	21	22	1.66	1.80	1.65	41	38	36
Mass.	5	3	4	1.78	1.85	1.75	10	6	7
R.I.	1	1	1	1.68	1.90	1.75	2	2	2
Conn.	4	2	3	1.63	1.60	1.55	7	3	5
N.Y.	37	36	48	1.60	1.90	1.60	59	68	77
Wis.	39	36	20	1.33	1.40	1.60	52	50	32
Minn.	48	60	24	1.20	1.10	1.50	57	66	36
Iowa	56	50	40	1.16	1.40	1.45	59	70	58
Mo.	398	201	151	1.13	1.45	1.10	459	291	166
N.Dak.	284	477	148	.96	.55	1.60	252	262	237
S.Dak.	185	250	100	.82	.70	1.20	121	175	120
Nebr.	119	105	89	.90	1.00	1.10	100	105	98
Kans.	106	65	85	1.12	1.45	1.15	115	94	98
Va.	85	59	58	1.16	1.25	1.30	98	74	75
W.Va.	28	11	13	1.20	1.30	1.25	34	14	16
N.C.	149	88	79	1.09	1.30	1.20	161	114	95
S.C.	170	107	100	.94	1.05	1.00	158	112	100
Ga.	121	75	55	.93	1.15	1.00	110	86	55
Ky.	117	70	60	1.09	1.25	1.20	129	88	72
Tenn.	184	116	125	1.06	1.30	1.15	198	151	144
Ala.	86	62	65	.96	1.20	1.05	82	74	68
Miss.	92	82	80	1.12	1.20	1.20	102	98	96
Ark.	111	37	32	1.00	1.05	.95	114	39	30
La.	40	28	31	1.20	1.35	1.35	50	38	42
Okla.	200	147	146	.96	1.05	.80	193	154	117
Texas	330	300	300	.88	.95	.85	294	285	255
Mont.	266	233	228	.96	.60	1.30	254	140	296
Idaho	32	27	29	1.45	1.35	1.55	45	36	45
Wyo.	59	63	63	1.04	.80	1.10	60	50	69
Colo.	77	76	88	1.08	1.35	1.15	83	103	101
N.Mex.	17	21	22	1.14	1.40	1.20	19	29	26
Ariz.	44	40	38	1.90	1.90	2.10	82	76	80
Utah	12	14	14	1.42	1.40	1.60	16	20	22
Nev.	9	11	13	1.50	1.40	1.50	13	15	20
Wash.	105	66	68	1.35	1.35	1.40	141	89	95
Oreg.	140	108	118	1.38	1.25	1.40	192	135	165
Calif.	470	420	420	1.58	1.70	1.75	741	714	735
U.S.	4,264	3,575	2,987	1.12	1.11	1.27	4,722	3,975	3,801

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

COWPEAS FOR HAY												COWPEAS GRAZED OR PLOWED UNDER 1/-			
State	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production			Av. : 1951-: 1961 : 1962	Av. : 1951-: 1961 : 1962	Production			Av. : 1951-: 1961 : 1962				
	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N. C.	19	9	9	0.90	1.00	1.00	17	9	9	30	26	28			
S. C.	89	33	31	.80	.85	.90	70	28	28	46	25	28			
Ga.	19	8	10	.78	.90	.85	15	7	8	90	60	57			
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	27	27			
Tenn.	8	4	5	1.00	1.10	1.00	8	4	5	10	14	16			
Ala.	5	2	1	.88	1.00	.95	5	2	1	22	13	15			
Miss.	8	3	3	1.08	1.25	1.20	8	4	4	29	12	13			
Ark.	9	2	2	.92	1.00	.95	8	2	2	12	5	4			
Ia.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	16	16			
Oklahoma	11	15	18	.76	.95	1.00	8	14	18	42	50	54			
Texas	6	7	6	.68	.85	.60	5	6	4	154	144	184			
U.S.	187	83	85	.85	.92	.93	155	76	79	496	392	442			
1/	Includes small acreage used for silage and abandoned.														

WILD HAY 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			Average : 1961 : 1962 : 1951-60 : 1951-60 : 1961 : 1962 : 1951-60 : 1951-60 : 1961 : 1962	
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	
Wis.	41	32	25	1.31	1.20	1.40	54	38	35		
Minn.	624	459	399	1.14	1.15	1.20	712	528	479		
Mo.	166	173	173	1.04	1.20	1.00	173	208	173		
N. Dak.	2,058	1,344	1,693	.83	.65	1.10	1,709	874	1,862		
S. Dak.	2,964	1,801	2,305	.64	.55	.90	1,898	991	2,074		
Nebr.	3,006	2,889	2,889	.71	.70	.85	2,142	2,022	2,456		
Kans.	636	668	668	1.04	1.20	1.15	653	802	768		
Ark.	151	108	113	.98	1.20	1.00	143	130	113		
Okla.	390	403	415	1.03	1.30	1.15	401	524	477		
Texas	210	355	302	1.01	1.30	1.10	221	462	332		
Mont.	673	459	666	.81	.80	.95	546	367	633		
Idaho	121	98	103	1.13	1.05	1.25	136	103	129		
Wyo.	395	370	444	.82	.90	.85	326	333	377		
Colo.	314	300	300	.95	1.05	1.00	298	315	300		
N. Mex.	21	25	18	.74	.90	.90	15	22	16		
Utah	80	60	65	1.14	1.05	1.20	91	63	78		
Nev.	181	112	160	.98	.95	1.05	180	106	168		
Wash.	45	40	43	1.30	1.25	1.20	58	50	52		
Oreg.	278	237	225	1.14	1.15	1.10	317	273	248		
Calif.	120	103	103	1.20	1.20	1.25	145	124	129		
U.S.	12,477	10,036	11,109	.82	.83	.98	10,219	8,335	10,899		
1/	Includes prairie, marsh, and salt grasses.										

State	SOYBEANS FOR HAY						SOYBEANS GRAZED OR PLOVED UNDER 1/					
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre		Production			Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage	Acres	Acres
Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Acres	Acres	Acres	
1951-1961	1962	1951-1961	1962	1951-1961	1962	1951-1961	1962	1951-1961	1962	1951-1961	1962	
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	acres	acres	acres	
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	2	
N.J.	3	1	1	1.65	2.20	1.90	5	2	2	8	7	6
Pa.	9	2	2	1.62	1.70	1.45	14	3	3	17	10	11
Ohio	14	7	7	1.51	1.50	1.50	22	10	10	13	12	13
Ind.	44	12	16	1.41	1.50	1.60	61	18	26	23	11	8
Ill.	49	11	11	1.26	1.55	1.25	58	17	14	29	33	34
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	8	6	6
Wis.	6	5	4	1.70	2.00	1.80	11	10	7	4	2	2
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	10	33	
Iowa	8	---	---	1.54	---	---	13	---	15	21	10	
Mo.	35	19	25	1.22	1.35	1.30	40	26	32	65	52	24
N.Dak.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	6	7	
S.Dak.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	3	2	
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	3	3	
Kans.	11	2	5	1.18	1.50	1.30	11	3	6	44	26	17
Del.	4	3	3	1.38	1.90	1.50	6	6	4	1	1	1
Md.	8	4	4	1.59	2.00	1.75	12	8	7	8	9	10
Va.	20	16	17	1.30	1.45	1.40	25	23	24	36	12	14
W.Va.	6	4	3	1.62	1.65	1.65	9	7	5	2	2	2
N.C.	70	66	73	1.11	1.25	1.30	77	82	95	71	63	66
S.C.	26	32	31	1.03	1.20	1.15	27	38	36	49	40	39
Ga.	26	14	14	1.00	1.05	1.15	25	15	16	53	53	55
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	6	5	
Ky.	65	50	52	1.56	1.90	1.80	99	95	94	10	6	4
Tenn.	82	71	77	1.32	1.60	1.45	102	114	112	45	16	13
Ala.	41	17	21	.94	1.20	1.05	37	20	22	5	4	4
Miss.	78	49	66	1.28	1.60	1.40	96	78	92	54	19	36
Ark.	48	21	23	1.10	1.30	1.15	49	27	26	42	15	15
Ia.	11	7	7	1.23	1.50	1.00	13	10	7	130	79	61
Okla.	12	7	11	.98	1.20	1.15	12	8	13	13	10	9
Texas	2	4	3	.96	1.10	.80	2	4	2	4	7	3
U. S.	684	424	476	1.26	1.47	1.38	832	624	655	822	549	515

1/ Includes acreage used for silage and abandoned.

LESPEDAZA HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	84	60	58	1.26	1.45	1.25	105	87	72
Ill.	98	39	33	1.12	1.25	1.20	109	49	40
Mo.	801	401	313	1.08	1.25	1.10	917	501	344
Kans.	53	38	38	1.15	1.35	1.20	62	51	46
Del.	17	11	9	1.33	1.40	1.10	22	15	10
Md.	53	37	36	1.32	1.45	1.15	70	54	41
Va.	360	237	216	1.00	1.20	1.15	363	284	248
W.Va.	22	9	9	1.08	1.10	1.10	23	10	10
N.C.	379	267	206	1.01	1.15	1.05	377	307	216
S.C.	153	72	46	.92	1.15	.95	137	83	44
Ga.	124	66	50	.92	1.25	1.10	110	82	55
Ky.	669	575	564	1.15	1.30	1.20	764	748	677
Tenn.	689	571	474	1.04	1.20	1.10	706	685	521
Ala.	121	60	39	.97	1.10	.95	115	66	37
Miss.	204	150	130	1.22	1.50	1.25	242	225	162
Ark.	322	239	208	1.08	1.40	1.15	354	335	239
La.	68	50	43	1.34	1.80	1.55	89	90	67
Okla.	78	93	87	1.07	1.35	1.30	84	126	113
U.S.	4,295	2,975	2,559	1.09	1.28	1.15	4,639	3,798	2,942

1/ Additional quantities produced in other States and other years, in "other hay".

PEANUTS FOR HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Va.	71	33	29	0.75	0.85	0.85	52	28	25
N.C.	150	83	77	.80	.90	.85	118	75	65
Total (Va.):									
N.C. area)	223	116	106	.78	.89	.85	172	103	90
S.C.	9	4	4	.67	.70	.70	6	3	3
Ga.	264	62	47	.56	.65	.62	140	40	29
Fla.	39	18	18	.74	.85	.80	28	15	14
Ala.	146	77	72	.68	.70	.70	99	54	50
Miss.	4	3	3	.69	.80	.80	2	2	2
Total (S.E. area):	462	164	144	.62	.70	.68	275	114	98
Okla.	87	39	44	.55	.50	.55	48	20	24
Texas	229	139	153	.52	.55	.55	120	76	84
N.Mex.	2	1	1	.64	.80	1.00	1	1	1
Total (S.W. area):	323	179	198	.53	.54	.55	174	97	109
U.S.	1,008	459	448	.63	.68	.66	621	314	297

OTHER HAY 1/

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production			
	Average : 1951-60	1961	Average : 1951-60	1961	Average : 1951-60	1961		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons		
Maine	122	108	106	0.89	0.90	108	97	95
N.H.	66	52	54	1.07	1.10	71	57	59
Vt.	211	184	184	1.18	1.25	249	230	221
Mass.	61	35	40	1.32	1.40	80	49	52
R.I.	5	4	4	1.44	1.45	7	6	5
Conn.	56	38	37	1.38	1.35	77	51	48
N.Y.	326	298	292	1.38	1.55	450	462	350
N.J.	38	31	33	1.42	1.40	55	43	40
Pa.	109	114	115	1.22	1.35	133	154	109
Ohio	84	58	55	1.21	1.30	101	75	63
Ind.	75	50	56	1.34	1.40	98	70	90
Ill.	130	79	71	1.08	1.30	135	103	89
Mich.	60	46	47	1.12	1.20	67	55	56
Wis.	62	71	60	1.36	1.35	84	96	96
Minn.	183	550	248	1.25	1.00	228	550	285
Iowa	84	55	50	1.35	1.60	110	88	80
Mo.	192	212	233	1.08	1.35	200	286	268
N.Dak.	312	650	462	1.04	.80	324	520	647
S.Dak.	220	194	270	1.00	.85	222	165	324
Nebr.	132	120	138	1.00	1.10	129	132	172
Kans.	118	138	160	1.26	1.65	150	228	256
Del.	5	4	3	1.23	1.45	6	6	4
Md.	40	37	35	1.34	1.50	53	56	46
Va.	146	159	181	1.02	1.15	149	183	235
W.Va.	155	148	148	1.10	1.20	172	178	163
N.C.	71	54	58	1.04	1.10	73	59	58
S.C.	65	86	87	1.20	1.85	80	159	144
Ga.	160	241	246	1.16	1.60	192	386	394
Fla.	69	80	77	1.58	1.85	110	148	139
Ky.	163	139	147	1.10	1.20	178	167	162
Tenn.	179	156	165	1.00	1.10	179	172	173
Ala.	207	229	220	1.12	1.40	234	321	264
Miss.	239	273	227	1.23	1.40	296	382	272
Ark.	154	181	194	1.08	1.20	167	217	233
La.	228	270	265	1.27	1.55	295	418	358
Okla.	254	276	309	1.10	1.35	286	373	433
Texas	688	884	927	1.06	1.25	744	1,105	1,159
Mont.	178	118	205	.72	.65	129	77	184
Idaho	16	20	21	1.38	1.45	22	29	29
Wyo.	88	70	80	.86	.80	76	56	72
Colo.	65	96	128	.92	1.20	60	115	147
N.Mex.	18	15	15	1.03	1.15	18	17	15
Ariz.	12	10	9	1.90	2.10	23	21	20
Utah	8	3	4	1.46	1.40	12	4	6
Nev.	7	5	4	1.26	1.20	1.40	8	6
Wash.	54	48	50	1.60	1.65	86	79	82
Oreg.	106	80	95	1.60	1.80	169	144	157
Calif.	195	208	202	1.69	1.80	330	374	364
U.S.	6,216	6,977	6,817	1.16	1.26	7,228	8,769	8,724

¹⁷ In certain States, contains small quantities of specific kinds for which separate estimates are not made.

HOPS

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60			1951-60			1951-60		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
							1,000	1,000	1,000
Idaho	2,220	3,200	3,400	1,938	1,710	1,940	4,213	5,472	6,596
Wash.	15,310	12,800	18,000	1,647	1,570	1,410	25,153	20,096	25,380
Oreg.	6,720	3,000	3,800	1,221	1,430	1,380	8,274	4,290	5,244
Calif.	6,400	3,900	4,100	1,507	1,435	1,710	9,726	5,596	7,011
U.S.	30,650	22,900	29,300	1,545	1,548	1,510	47,366	35,454	44,231

TOBACCO

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1961	1962	Average:	1961	1962	Average:	1961	1962
	1951-60			1951-60			1951-60		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
							1,000	1,000	1,000
Mass.	4,960	2,800	3,000	1,640	1,561	1,644	8,149	4,370	4,932
Conn.	12,660	7,800	7,500	1,470	1,457	1,466	18,528	11,422	11,036
Pa.	29,310	31,000	31,000	1,612	1,725	1,700	47,357	53,475	52,700
Ohio	15,150	14,500	14,900	1,517	1,573	1,686	22,958	22,806	25,115
Ind.	8,330	7,600	8,000	1,537	1,900	1,900	12,657	14,440	15,200
Wis.	13,860	13,700	12,100	1,532	1,640	1,620	21,111	22,464	19,605
Mo.	3,630	3,100	3,200	1,287	1,535	1,600	4,532	4,758	5,120
Md.	43,700	40,000	41,500	854	960	950	36,961	38,400	39,425
Va.	111,660	91,400	95,400	1,426	1,616	1,808	156,219	147,686	172,506
W.Va.	2,720	2,600	2,700	1,488	1,245	1,450	4,041	3,237	3,915
N.C.	595,570	473,400	495,200	1,487	1,804	1,875	866,758	853,951	928,700
S.C.	104,500	80,000	84,000	1,562	1,895	2,200	159,012	151,600	184,800
Ga.	89,020	71,700	75,300	1,388	1,924	1,960	120,869	137,949	147,574
Fla.	21,780	18,500	18,800	1,310	1,775	1,843	28,160	32,830	34,648
Ky.	271,860	235,100	249,000	1,483	1,767	1,881	398,692	415,349	468,280
Tenn.	90,750	80,300	84,500	1,490	1,808	1,735	133,279	145,215	146,575
Ala.	515	1/ 470	500	1,165	1,535	1,720	581	721	860
La.	274	1/ 380	1/ 350	688	840	720	190	319	252
U. S.	1,420,500		1,227,000		1,755		2,040,358		2,261,243
		1,174,400		1,461		1,843		2,060,992	

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type	Acreage	harvested	Average	Yield per acre	Average	Production
	No.	1951-60	1961	1962	1961	1951-60	1961
					1951-60	1,000	1,000
						pounds	pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Va.	11	88,250	70,500	73,500	1,401	1,580	121,039
N. C.	11	227,200	182,000	191,000	1,331	1,670	294,919
Total Old Belt	11	315,450	252,500	264,500	1,351	1,645	303,940
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	285,300	225,000	234,000	1,577	1,875	415,958
N. C.	13	72,500	56,000	59,000	1,564	1,900	415,330
S. C.	13	104,500	80,000	84,000	1,562	1,895	421,275
Total S. C. Belt	13	177,000	136,000	143,000	1,562	1,897	421,675
Ga.	14	87,900	70,500	74,000	1,390	1,930	2,179
Fla.	14	17,690	14,000	14,800	1,316	1,850	110,704
Ala.	14	515	1,470	500	1,165	1,535	2,200
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	106,110	85,000	89,300	1,376	1,915	159,012
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	383,860	273,500	273,800	1,470	1,801	1,257,762
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	8,590	7,500	7,500	1,216	1,300	1,325
Ky.	22	7,630	6,300	6,500	1,282	1,410	1,450
Tenn.	22	17,280	14,000	14,000	1,428	1,660	1,600
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	24,910	20,300	20,500	1,384	1,582	2,363
Ky.	23	7,560	6,300	6,600	1,216	1,470	1,552
Tenn.	23	1,740	1,300	1,400	1,226	1,485	1,450
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	9,300	7,600	8,000	1,218	1,485	1,500
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	42,800	35,400	36,000	1,316	1,499	1,459
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	10,850	9,900	10,600	1,524	1,530	1,700
Ind.	31	8,310	7,600	8,000	1,538	1,900	1,446
Mo.	31	3,630	3,100	3,200	1,287	1,535	1,600
Va.	31	11,810	11,300	12,100	1,870	2,155	2,150
W. Va.	31	2,720	2,600	2,700	1,488	1,245	1,450
N. C.	31	10,570	10,400	11,200	1,888	2,090	2,075
Ky.	31	241,200	211,000	224,000	1,506	1,800	1,925
Tenn.	31	68,950	63,000	67,000	1,515	1,855	1,775
Total Burley Belt	31	358,100	318,900	338,800	1,530	1,820	1,894
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	43,700	40,000	41,500	854	960	1,029
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	401,800	358,900	380,300	1,455	950	1,000

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Continued)

		Yield per Acre		Production	
Class and type	Type	Average:	1961:	Average:	1962:
No.	No.	1951-60	1951	1951-60	1961
		Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds
3B Dark Air-cured Ky. Tenn.		35 9,230	7,000	1,380	1,490
Total One Sucker		35 2,780	2,000	1,400	1,500
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)		35 12,030	9,000	1,385	1,512
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt		36 6,240	4,500	1,700	1,268
Total All Dark Air-cured Belt		37 3,010	2,100	2,300	2,300
CLASS 4, CIGAR FLILLER:		35-37 21,280	15,600	1,295	1,295
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf		41 29,310	31,000	1,612	1,725
Total Miami Valley Types		42-44 4,300	4,600	1,492	1,665
Total Cigar Filler Types		41-44 33,610	35,600	1,600	1,600
CLASS 5, CIGAR FLILLER:					
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf Mass.		51 5,610	1,700	1,500	1,696
Conn.		52 3,070	1,000	900	905
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed		52 867	1,240	1,230	1,822
Total Southern Wisconsin		54 3,940	1,200	1,100	1,889
Total Northern Wisconsin		55 5,220	5,400	4,900	1,564
Total Cigar Binder Types		55 8,770	8,300	7,200	1,509
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:		51-55 2,723,600	16,600	14,700	14,700
Mass.					
Conn.		61 1,840	1,800	2,100	1,297
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown		61 6,230	5,900	5,800	1,240
Ga.		61 8,070	7,700	7,900	1,253
Fla.		62 1,120	1,200	1,300	1,280
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown		62 4,090	4,500	4,000	1,302
Total Cigar Wrapper Types		62 5,210	5,700	3/5,300	1,296
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:		61-62 13,280	13,280	13,200	1,546
Total Louisiana Perique		72 274	1/380	1/350	1/270
UNITED STATES		All 1,420,500	1,174,400	1,227,000	1,461
1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.					
2/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51, through 1955; type 53 through 1953; Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.					
3/ Includes approximately 360 acres of fire-cured wrapper.					

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1961	1962	Average: 1951-60	Average: 1961	1962	Average: 1951-60	1961	1962	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
New York	118	87	98	1,064	1,530	1,300	1,252	1,331	1,274
Michigan	454	541	579	1,008	1,360	1,300	4,586	7,358	7,527
Total N. E.	577	628	677	1,017	1,384	1,300	5,876	8,689	8,801
Nebraska	67	74	81	1,569	1,900	1,250	1,049	1,406	1,012
Montana	12	12	13	1,584	1,850	1,730	197	222	225
Idaho	136	117	125	1,733	2,010	1,840	2,344	2,352	2,300
Wyoming	59	55	51	1,409	1,690	1,180	833	930	602
Washington	38	27	29	1,862	1,870	1,700	712	505	493
Total N. W.	312	285	299	1,646	1,900	1,549	5,135	5,415	4,632
Kansas	2	24	17	3/810	1,150	1,000	12	276	170
Colorado	214	239	249	830	940	690	1,774	2,247	1,718
New Mexico	30	13	10	509	700	550	137	91	55
Utah	8	6	8	427	450	200	33	27	16
Total S. W.	260	282	284	764	937	690	1,983	2,641	1,959
California									
Large Lima	66	47	53	1,630	1,647	1,792	1,073	774	950
Baby Lima	30	28	30	1,710	1,621	1,737	508	454	521
Other	194	179	147	1,246	1,293	1,336	2,414	2,314	1,964
Total Calif.	290	254	230	1,381	1,394	1,493	3,996	3,542	3,435
United States	1,438	1,449	1,490	1,182	1,400	1,264	16,990	20,287	18,827

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

3/ 1960 only.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1961	1962	Average: 1951-60	Average: 1961	1962	Average: 1951-60	1961	1962	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minnesota	4	9	3	1,078	770	620	46	69	19
North Dakota	4	9	3	1,061	940	1,140	43	85	34
Idaho	102	105	131	1,219	1,020	1,390	1,241	1,071	1,821
Colorado	9	9	7	881	900	1,100	77	81	77
Washington	145	182	178	1,200	1,130	1,580	1,759	2,057	2,812
Oregon	11	20	16	1,062	900	1,150	115	180	184
United States	285	334	338	1,194	1,061	1,464	3,432	3,543	4,947

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: PRODUCTION BY COMMERCIAL CLASSES
(Thousand bags of 100 pounds each, clean basis)

State	Peas		Great		Small		Flat		Small		White		Marrow		Pinto	
	(Navy)	Northern	White	White	White	White	Marrow									
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
New York	40	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	6,714	6,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	75	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	1,051	814	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	198	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276	170	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	24	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	184	—	—	—	—
Idaho	1	1	331	437	—	—	—	7	28	—	1,471	1,160	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	256	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	674	416	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,243	1,715	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	55	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	12	4	—	—	22	10	—	—	204	116	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	402	513	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	16	—	—	—	—
United States	6,755	7,006	1,678	1,485	402	513	36	48	79	23	5,592	4,105	—	—	—	—

State	Red		Pink		Small		Cranberry		Yelloweye		Black Turtle		Soup			
	Kidney	Red	Pink	Red	Small	Red	Cranberry	Yelloweye	Black	Turtle	Soup	Red	Yelloweye	Black	Turtle	Soup
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
New York	958	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	220	317	—	—	—	—
Michigan	393	360	—	—	16	3	113	60	60	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	8	54	—	—	104	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	2	—	31	49	228	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	194	181	426	262	12	8	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	1,555	1,479	457	311	360	538	116	67	71	54	220	317	—	—	—	—

State	Large		Baby		Blackeye		Garbanzo		Other		Total	
	Lima	Lima	Lima	Lima	Cal.	Cal.	Garbanzo	Garbanzo	Other	Other	Total	Total
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	11	1,331	1,274
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	7,358	7,527
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,406	1,012
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276	170
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	225
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430	397	2,352	2,300
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	930	602
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,247	1,718
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	55
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	505	493
California	774	950	454	521	966	648	5	34	299	301	3,542	3,435
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	16
United States	774	950	454	521	966	648	5	34	767	728	20,287	18,827

PEAS, DRY FIELD: PRODUCTION BY COMMERCIAL CLASSES 1/
(Thousand bags of 100 pounds each, clean basis)

State	Alaska and White Canada		First & Best		Other		2/		Total	
	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Total
	green kinds	green kinds	green kinds	green kinds	green kinds	green kinds	green kinds	green kinds	green kinds	Total
Idaho	523	669	113	275	435	677	1,071	1,821	—	—
Colorado	—	—	81	77	—	—	81	77	—	—
Washington	1,038	1,400	621	712	398	700	2,057	2,812	—	—
Oregon	16	22	81	72	83	90	180	184	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	69	19	—	—	69	19	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	85	34	—	—	85	34	—	—
United States	1,577	2,291	1,050	1,189	916	1,467	3,543	4,947	—	—

1/ Not including Austrian winter peas. 2/ Principally wrinkled kinds.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1951-60:	1961	1962	Average: 1951-60:	1961	1962	Average: 1951-60:	1961	1962
Va.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
N. C.	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	113	104	104	1,888	1,850	2,300	213,031	192,400	239,200
N. C.	188	176	176	1,572	1,760	1,975	293,962	309,760	347,600
Total (Va.-)									
N. C. area)	303	280	280	1,685	1,793	2,096	508,855	502,160	586,800
S. C.	11	11	11	886	1,150	1,250	10,101	12,650	13,750
Ga.	513	475	470	976	1,210	1,160	501,515	574,750	545,200
Fla.	55	47	47	983	1,230	1,300	53,440	57,810	61,100
Ala.	217	193	195	878	1,075	1,010	188,626	207,475	196,950
Miss.	6	5	5	392	450	450	2,382	2,250	2,250
Total (S. E.:									
area)	802	731	728	945	1,170	1,125	756,064	854,935	819,250
Okla.	121	115	118	844	1,275	1,400	100,348	146,625	165,200
Texas	288	296	290	559	760	775	162,238	224,960	224,750
W. Mex.	6	6.8	7.3	1,418	2,100	2,100	8,365	14,280	15,330
Total (S. W.:									
area)	41.9	417.8	415.3	650	924	976	272,781	385,865	405,280
	1,524	1,423.3			1,220		1,537,700		1,811,330
U. S.		1,428.8		1,016		1,273		1,742,960	
1/ Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)									

PEANUT ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES

State	Grown alone			Interplanted			Equivalent solid 1/		
	Average: 1951-60:	1961	1962	Average: 1951-60:	1961	1962	Average: 1951-60:	1961	1962
Va.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
N. C.	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Va.	116	106	106	---	---	---	116	106	106
N. C.	195	181	181	---	---	---	195	181	181
Total (Va.-)									
N. C. area)	313	287	287	---	---	---	313	287	287
S. C.	13	12	12	---	---	---	13	12	12
Ga.	595	513	508	45	8	6	618	517	511
Fla.	119	92	88	40	22	22	139	103	99
Ala.	256	212	212	---	---	---	256	212	212
Miss.	8	6	5	---	---	---	8	6	5
Total (S. E.:									
area)	991	835	825	86	30	28	1,034	850	839
Okla.	137	118	120	---	---	---	137	118	120
Texas	373	312	306	---	---	---	373	312	306
W. Mex.	6	7	7.5	---	---	---	6	7	7.5
Total (S. W.:									
area)	523	437	433.5	---	---	---	523	437	433.5
U. S.	1,827	1,559	1,545.5	86	30	28	1,870	1,574	1,559.5
1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.									

SOYBEAN ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES

State	Grown alone			Interplanted			Equivalent solid 1/		
	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962
	1951-60	1,000	1,000	1951-60	1,000	1,000	1951-60	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N.Y.	8	7	6	---	---	---	8	7	6
N.J.	42	47	52	---	---	---	42	47	52
Pa.	42	21	22	---	---	---	42	21	22
Ohio	1,275	1,741	1,828	---	---	---	1,275	1,741	1,828
Ind.	2,111	2,704	2,785	---	---	---	2,111	2,704	2,785
Ill.	4,494	5,564	5,620	---	---	---	4,494	5,564	5,620
Mich.	188	293	357	---	---	---	188	293	357
Wis.	90	116	107	---	---	---	90	116	107
Minn.	2,090	2,351	2,327	---	---	---	2,090	2,351	2,327
Iowa	2,280	3,426	3,415	---	---	---	2,280	3,426	3,415
Mo.	1,988	2,673	2,833	---	---	---	1,995	2,673	2,833
N.Dak.	127	191	63	---	---	---	127	191	63
S.Dak.	160	128	123	---	---	---	160	128	123
Nebr.	148	295	313	---	---	---	148	295	313
Kans.	472	731	936	---	---	---	472	731	936
Del.	123	219	221	---	---	---	123	219	221
Md.	170	270	294	---	---	---	170	270	294
Va.	267	398	414	39	16	12	287	406	420
W.Va.	8	6	5	---	---	---	8	6	5
N.C.	473	678	678	80	38	38	513	697	697
S.C.	298	640	678	78	72	64	337	676	710
Ga.	97	112	112	71	70	74	133	147	149
Fla.	31	42	44	---	---	---	31	42	44
Ky.	216	257	275	---	---	---	218	257	275
Tenn.	358	540	545	59	20	16	388	550	553
Ala.	152	167	174	---	---	---	153	167	174
Miss.	755	1,101	1,222	43	22	16	776	1,112	1,230
Ark.	1,477	2,586	2,745	56	8	---	1,505	2,590	2,745
La.	175	240	252	166	86	70	258	283	287
Okla.	86	174	191	---	---	---	86	174	191
Texas	31	97	66	---	---	---	31	97	66
U.S.	20,229	27,815	28,703	615	332	290	20,536	27,981	28,848

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

VELVETBEANS 1/

State	Total acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962
	1951-60	1,000	1,000	1951-60	1,000	1,000	1951-60	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	tens	tons	tons
Ga.	193	55	55	872	1,230	940	78	34	26
Fla.	33	16	13	626	680	500	10	5	3
Ala.	35	15	13	748	1,000	800	12	8	5
U.S.	280	86	81	831	1,093	840	109	47	34

1/ The figures refer to the yield and entire production of velvetbeans in the hull, whether grazed or harvested otherwise.

COWPEA ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES

State	Grown alone		Interplanted		Equivalent solid		1/		
	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	
N.C.	43	37	40	33	8	8	59	41	44
S.C.	149	66	66	65	18	14	181	75	73
Ga.	135	84	84	44	14	10	158	91	89
Fla.	29	27	27	---	---	---	32	27	27
Tenn.	22	24	26	---	---	---	25	24	26
Ala.	39	24	25	---	---	---	43	24	25
Miss.	42	20	19	32	14	14	58	27	26
Ark.	30	13	10	---	---	---	32	13	10
La.	28	18	18	12	4	3	33	20	20
Okla.	65	81	93	---	---	---	66	81	93
Texas	167	160	229	91	50	---	212	185	229
U.S.	772	554	637	301	108	49	922	608	662

1/ Acreage grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Acreage harvested 1/		Yield per acre		Production			
	Average : 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
N.C.	10	6	7	6.6	7.0	7.0	66	49
S.C.	46	17	14	5.6	7.0	6.5	248	91
Ga.	48	23	22	6.2	7.5	7.0	292	154
Tenn.	7	6	5	7.2	9.0	12.0	48	60
Ala.	15	9	9	7.4	9.0	9.5	108	86
Miss.	20	12	10	7.7	8.0	9.0	151	90
Ark.	11	6	4	6.8	7.5	7.5	74	30
La.	8	4	4	8.4	9.0	10.0	64	40
Okla.	13	16	21	6.6	9.0	8.0	87	168
Texas	52	34	39	8.6	15.0	8.5	441	332
U.S.	239	133	135	7.1	9.8	8.1	1,634	1,299

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)

MUNG BEANS

State	Acreage planted		Acreage harvested		Yield per harvested acre		Production	
	Average : 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962	Average : 1951-60	: 1961	: 1962
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 pounds
Okla.	28	35	37	17	22	24	292	335
							340	5,440
								7,370
								8,160

COTTON LINT

State	Acreage harvested			Lint yield per harvested acre			Production 1/		
				500-lb. gross wt. bales			1,000-lb. gross wt. bales		
Average: 1951-60:	Average: 1961	est.	1,000	Average: 1951-60:	1961	est.	Average: 1951-60:	1961	est.
1,000	1,000	1,000	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
N.C.	507	396	402	354	337	328	368	278	275
S.C.	762	585	575	341	337	376	528	412	450
Ga.	925	693	692	334	354	371	608	512	535
Tenn.	624	538	540	454	493	498	567	554	560
Ala.	1,085	905	900	357	327	371	773	617	695
Miss.	1,796	1,580	1,585	435	493	515	1,600	1,625	1,700
Mo.	422	384	383	448	469	583	389	377	465
Ark.	1,535	1,360	1,355	432	512	514	1,339	1,456	1,450
La.	645	535	565	427	429	463	570	479	545
Okla.	836	645	625	230	274	253	360	369	330
Texas.	7,626	6,560	6,440	272	350	349	4,050	4,786	4,680
N.Mex.	224	197	201	661	728	657	296	300	275
Ariz.	461	392	401	903	1,010	1,059	835	828	885
Calif.	967	816	809	853	990	1,092	1,650	1,689	1,840
Other									
States 2/	69	48	48	341	355	384	47	36	38
U.S.	18,484	15,634	15,521	380	438	455	13,979	14,318	14,723
Other									
States									
Va.	18.0	13.4	15.0	350	363	240	13.0	10.1	7.5
Fla.	37.8	23.5	20.6	270	279	361	20.4	13.7	15.5
Ill.	2.4	1.5	2.0	310	211	432	1.6	.7	1.8
Ky.	8.4	6.4	6.7	506	384	501	8.6	5.1	7.0
Nev.	2.3	3.5	3.5	617	838	878	3.2	6.1	6.4
Amer.-									
Egypt 3/									
Texas	23.1	21.0	33.0	467	515	495	22.2	22.6	34.0
N.Mex.	13.5	12.1	19.1	398	455	415	11.0	11.6	16.5
Ariz.	29.1	25.9	40.5	540	518	569	31.2	28.1	48.0
Calif.	.5	.4	.6	370	384	400	.3	.3	.5
Total A.E.	66.2	59.4	93.2	485	503	510	64.6	62.6	99.0

1/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. 2/ Sums of acreage and production for "other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. Estimates for these States are shown separately. 3/ Included in State and United States totals.

COTTONSEED

State	Production			State	Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962 1/		Average 1951-60	1961	1962 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
N.C.	153	117	115	Okla.	147	153	137
S.C.	222	171	187	Texas	1,698	2,039	1,981
Ga.	250	213	222	N.Mex.	122	124	114
Tenn.	230	231	234	Ariz.	347	342	372
Ala.	310	254	283	Calif.	663	682	736
Miss.	655	671	707	Other			
Mo.	166	160	198	States 2/	19	15	16
Ark.	551	606	608	U.S.	5,767	5,978	6,140
La.	234	200	230				

1/ Based on 1957-61 average ratio of lint to cottonseed.

2/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	7	3	4	13.2	16.5	16.0	93	50	64
Minn.	835	537	548	10.0	12.0	10.0	8,078	6,444	5,480
Iowa	24	10	8	13.4	18.0	18.0	292	180	144
N.Dak.	2,530	1,271	1,576	7.3	6.5	12.0	18,266	8,262	18,912
S.Dak.	695	529	577	8.1	9.5	10.5	5,541	5,026	6,058
Texas	64	140	25	7.2	11.5	7.5	485	1,610	188
Mont.	52	9	21	7.2	4.0	10.0	347	36	210
Calif.	43	15	32	31.6	38.0	28.0	1,349	570	896
U.S.	4,257	2,514	2,791	8.2	8.8	11.4	34,542	22,178	31,952

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961	1962	Average : 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
Ga.	5	3	2.8	186	200	220	867	600	616
Ala.	4	3	2.3	101	120	115	359	360	264
Miss.	3	2.2	1.7	130	150	120	436	330	204
La.	6	3.5	3.2	422	610	510	2,508	2,135	1,632
U.S.	19	11.7	10.0	234	293	272	4,353	3,425	2,716

MAPLE SIRUP 1/

State	Production			State	Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962		Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>		<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>
Maine	13	9	9	Ohio	121	99	114
N.H.	47	45	35	Mich.	83	82	73
Vt.	565	554	441	Wis.	75	105	105
Mass.	42	41	35	Minn.	9	7	9
N.Y.	408	470	519	Md.	13	18	12
Pa.	96	90	94	U.S.	1,473	1,529	1,446

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on non-farm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average: 1951-60	1961	1962	Average: 1951-60	1961	1962
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Ohio	17.6	21.6	25.0	13.6	14.2	16.6	244	307	415
Mich.	62.2	72.2	66.1	13.2	16.3	16.3	832	1,178	1,077
Wis.	7.4	5.7	---	10.8	11.4	---	81	65	---
Minn.	66.8	97.2	105.9	11.6	12.9	9.8	779	1,258	1,038
N.Dak.	34.7	46.9	53.8	11.5	12.6	10.5	404	592	565
S.Dak.	5.0	9.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	11.4	62	94	120
Nebr.	58.1	77.7	72.7	15.1	14.9	13.0	880	1,155	945
Kans.	6.9	10.3	13.8	12.9	15.7	18.0	94	162	248
Mont.	50.7	60.6	63.4	14.1	14.7	13.3	720	893	843
Idaho	79.6	117.9	127.1	19.6	19.3	19.3	1,559	2,272	2,453
Wyo.	35.3	51.6	48.7	14.6	13.7	12.6	518	706	614
Colo.	125.6	167.0	171.2	16.5	14.7	16.0	2,094	2,449	2,739
Utah	28.5	22.7	24.1	15.8	14.2	17.1	454	323	412
Wash.	30.4	54.5	55.4	22.5	23.7	24.0	685	1,290	1,330
Oreg.	17.6	20.6	19.9	23.6	23.2	25.2	417	478	501
Calif. 1/	180.8	235.7	240.7	20.4	18.6	19.8	3,710	4,388	4,766
Other									
States	5.1	5.4	6.4	15.1	17.4	16.1	78	94	103
U.S.	813.3	1,076.8	1,104.7	16.7	16.4	16.4	13,613	17,704	18,169

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED								
State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre				
	Average: 1960 : 1961 : 1962			Average: 1960 : 1961 : 1962				
	: 1951-60: 1/ : 1951-60: 1/ :			: 1951-60: 1/ :				
<u>FOR SUGAR</u>								
	: 1,000 acres			Tons				
Ia.	244.6	255.0	277.0	261.0	21.6	21.9	25.7	20.5
Fla.	39.2	48.9	56.2	136.5	35.5	31.8	36.2	38.0
Ia. & Fla.	283.8	303.9	333.2	397.5	23.5	23.5	27.5	26.5
:								
Hawaii	105.1	103.6	108.3	108.5	86.1	83.1	88.6	93.3
U.S.	388.9	407.5	441.5	506.0	40.5	38.7	42.5	40.8
<u>FOR SEED</u>								
	:			:				
Ia.	19.6	24.0	22.0	29.0	21.6	21.9	25.7	20.5
Fla.	1.0	1.8	7.5	1.5	35.5	31.8	36.2	38.0
Ia. & Fla.	20.6	25.8	29.5	30.5	22.3	22.6	28.4	21.3
:								
Hawaii	---	3.3	3.8	3.7	---	40.9	39.7	40.8
U.S.	---	29.1	33.3	34.2	---	24.7	29.7	23.5
<u>FOR SUGAR AND SEED</u>								
	:			:				
Ia.	264.2	279.0	299.0	290.0	21.6	21.9	25.7	20.5
Fla.	40.2	50.7	63.7	138.0	35.5	31.8	36.2	38.0
Ia. & Fla.	304.4	329.7	362.7	428.0	23.4	23.4	27.5	26.1
:								
Hawaii	---	106.9	112.1	112.2	---	81.8	86.9	91.6
U.S.	---	436.6	474.8	540.2	---	37.7	41.6	39.7

State	Cane production			SUGAR AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION 1/		
	Product and source			Average: 1960 : 1961 : 1962		
	: 1951-60: 1/ : 1951-60: 1961 : 1962			Source : 1951-60: 1961 : 1962		
<u>FOR SUGAR</u>			SUGAR, RAW VALUE			1,000 tons
Ia.	5,250	5,583	7,118	5,350	Sugarcane	
Fla.	1,381	1,554	2,036	5,187	Ia. & Fla.	576 858 960
Ia. & Fla.	6,631	7,137	9,154	10,537	Hawaii	1,019 1,092 1,120
:					U.S.	1,595 1,950 2,080
Hawaii	9,042	8,613	9,595	10,123		
U.S.	15,673	15,750	18,749	20,660	Sugar beet-U.S.	1,980 2,404 2,585
<u>FOR SEED</u>			CANE & BEET-U.S.			3,275 4,354 4,665
Ia.	421	526	565	594	SUGAR, REFINED	1,000 tons
Fla.	36	57	272	57	BASIS	
Ia. & Fla.	457	583	837	651	Sugarcane	
:					Ia. & Fla.	538 801 897
Hawaii	---	135	151	151	Hawaii	953 1,021 1,047
U.S.	---	718	988	802	U.S.	1,491 1,822 1,944
<u>FOR SUGAR</u>			:			
AND SEED						
Ia.	5,671	6,109	7,683	5,944	Sugar beet-U.S.	1,850 2,247 2,416
Fla.	1,417	1,611	2,308	5,244	CANE & BEET-U.S.	3,341 4,069 4,360
Ia. & Fla.	7,088	7,720	9,991	11,188	MOLASSES 2/	1,000 gallons
:						
Hawaii	---	8,748	9,746	10,274	Ia. & Fla.	48,581 63,150 72,896
U.S.	---	16,468	19,737	21,462	Hawaii	50,709 56,423 57,200
					U.S.	99,290 119,573 130,096

1/ Included in order to publish a corrected figure. 2/ Based largely on data from Sugar Division in Hawaii sugarcane production and related estimates. Hawaii yield of raw sugar per ton of cane is revised from 218 pounds to 217 pounds.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,220	1,420	2,000	1,750
New Hampshire	1,180	1,050	1,450	1,400
Vermont	914	1,030	950	1,200
Massachusetts	2,450	2,250	3,150	2,900
Rhode Island	162	120	200	180
Connecticut	1,285	1,050	1,450	1,220
New York	17,405	17,500	24,100	20,000
New Jersey	2,845	2,500	3,000	3,100
Pennsylvania	7,028	7,000	9,800	8,700
Delaware	306	250	300	260
Maryland	1,270	1,300	1,600	1,350
Virginia	9,505	10,200	10,500	9,800
West Virginia	4,773	4,700	5,500	5,000
North Carolina	1,554	2,500	2,300	2,700
Total Eastern States	51,896	52,870	66,300	59,560
Central States:				
Ohio	3,205	3,700	3,500	3,700
Indiana	1,525	1,900	1,350	1,850
Illinois	2,315	2,100	2,500	2,200
Michigan	10,520	11,300	16,000	12,000
Wisconsin	1,313	1,470	1,800	1,400
Minnesota	282	280	370	325
Iowa	193	160	350	260
Missouri	933	1,250	1,400	1,250
Kansas	221	210	240	180
Kentucky	315	460	290	375
Tennessee	295	430	270	430
Arkansas	261	300	180	225
Total Central States	21,432	23,560	28,250	24,195
Western States:				
Montana	61	20	40	25
Idaho	1,326	500	1,150	1,200
Colorado	1,146	800	1,500	1,300
New Mexico	564	280	370	380
Utah	386	230	200	430
Washington	22,630	19,500	16,900	22,000
Oregon	2,151	1,800	1,700	2,000
California	8,730	8,890	10,300	10,300
Total Western States	36,995	32,020	32,160	37,635
United States	3110,322	3108,515	126,710	121,320

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For economic abandonment, see page 107.

3/ U.S. totals for the 1951-61 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES

State	<u>Production</u> 1/			
	Average	1951-60	1960	1961
	bushels	1,000	bushels	1,000
New Hampshire	14	23	14	26
Massachusetts	100	140	95	140
Rhode Island	15	14	9	10
Connecticut	146	175	120	160
New York	999	680	725	550
New Jersey	2,044	2,800	1,700	2,600
Pennsylvania	2,666	2,900	2,400	2,700
Ohio	956	1,020	950	700
Indiana	358	450	400	140
Illinois	873	750	870	650
Michigan	2,792	3,300	3,450	1,600
Missouri	420	420	500	350
Kansas	118	165	135	95
Delaware	87	50	35	45
Maryland	469	520	420	450
Virginia	1,470	1,650	1,500	1,500
West Virginia	699	750	750	650
North Carolina	1,170	1,300	1,500	1,500
South Carolina	4,213	5,600	7,800	7,000
Georgia	3,088	5,000	5,200	4,200
Kentucky	218	285	220	245
Tennessee	185	175	190	180
Alabama	703	1,250	1,400	900
Mississippi	312	310	352	200
Arkansas	1,458	1,950	1,500	1,020
Louisiana	92	145	145	40
Oklahoma	184	183	100	50
Texas	554	750	650	220
Idaho	314	300	180	25
Colorado	1,599	710	1,900	1,800
Utah	482	180	210	290
Washington	1,646	2,030	1,750	2,300
Oregon	420	410	430	470
California, Freestone	11,613	12,418	12,543	12,918
Total Above	42,615	48,813	50,143	45,724
California, Clingstone 2/	22,952	25,502	27,752	30,627
<u>United States</u> 3/	65,566	74,315	77,895	76,351

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 107.

2/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: av. 1951-60, 550,800; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 735,000.

3/ U.S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Connecticut	50	35	65	50
New York	549	525	750	630
Pennsylvania	136	110	115	120
Michigan	1,092	1,250	1,550	1,500
Texas	124	145	135	40
Idaho	84	50	60	55
Colorado	193	30	245	220
Utah	240	200	120	220
Washington	4,824	3,130	4,750	4,200
Oregon	5,175	4,300	4,830	6,150
California	15,472	15,126	14,460	15,917
United States	2/ 28,986	2/ 25,621	27,080	29,102

PEARS: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Washington, all	120,588	78,250	118,750	105,000
Bartlett	84,825	47,500	84,250	75,000
Other	35,762	30,750	34,500	30,000
Oregon, all	129,375	107,500	120,750	153,750
Bartlett	54,025	45,750	53,500	71,250
Other	75,350	61,750	67,250	82,500
California, all	371,300	363,000	347,000	382,000
Bartlett	330,300	331,000	313,000	350,000
Other	41,000	32,000	34,000	32,000
3 States, all	621,262	548,750	586,500	640,750
Bartlett	469,150	424,250	450,750	496,250
Other	152,112	124,500	135,750	144,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For economic abandonment, see page 107.

2/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962
New York	Tons	Tcns	Tons	Tons
	85,870	122,000	124,000	99,000
New Jersey	1,135	950	850	800
Pennsylvania	24,400	33,500	40,000	31,000
Ohio	14,690	15,200	16,500	17,000
Michigan	44,900	65,000	33,000	68,000
Iowa	1,350	600	700	550
Missouri	3,520	4,100	4,300	4,100
North Carolina	1,385	950	950	900
South Carolina	1,440	2,400	3,100	4,000
Georgia	1,285	1,200	1,200	900
Arkansas	6,680	7,800	4,000	8,000
Arizona	5,447	8,070	9,230	12,100
Washington	41,200	38,400	50,200	52,000
California, all	2,731,600	2,694,000	2,804,000	2,850,000
Wine varieties	580,400	511,000	474,000	640,000
Table varieties	558,200	560,000	445,000	580,000
Raisin varieties	1,593,000	1,623,000	1,885,000	1,630,000
Raisins 2/	213,100	194,000	228,000	178,400
Not dried	740,600	847,000	973,000	916,400
United States	3,296,050	3,296,640	3,092,030	3,148,350

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 107.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U.S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

TUNG NUTS

State	Production 1/				
	Average 1951-60	1958	1959	1960	1961
Georgia	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
	215	400	200	2/	300
Florida	19,820	35,000	29,000	2,300	30,900
Alabama	1,647	3,800	2,700	400	2,000
Mississippi	48,360	84,800	60,700	29,000	62,200
Louisiana 3/	14,400	22,700	18,000	10,900	16,100
United States	84,442	146,700	110,600	42,600	111,500

1/ Air-dried nuts in the husk.

2/ Production negligible.

3/ Includes small quantities of tung nuts produced in Texas.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Average 1951-60	Production 1/		
		1960	1961	1962
	Tcns	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Sweet Varieties:</u>				
New York	4,640	3,700	5,000	4,500
Pennsylvania	1,020	500	1,100	1,300
Michigan	10,650	14,000	14,000	18,000
3 Great Lakes States	16,310	18,200	20,100	23,800
Montana	1,436	1,400	2,000	2,200
Idaho	2,282	1,600	2,000	2,300
Colorado	605	120	1,100	800
Utah	3,210	1,200	1,900	3,100
Washington	16,240	11,000	21,200	20,000
Oregon	21,230	12,800	25,500	33,000
California	26,280	24,000	27,500	24,000
7 Western States	71,283	52,120	81,200	85,400
United States	2/ 87,876	2/ 70,520	101,300	109,200
<u>Sour Varieties:</u>				
New York	21,580	11,000	31,200	18,500
Pennsylvania	10,000	9,000	10,300	11,000
Ohio	1,633	1,300	2,300	1,700
Michigan	70,450	80,000	89,500	120,000
Wisconsin	12,520	5,700	20,000	13,500
5 Great Lakes States	116,183	107,000	153,300	164,700
Montana	268	10	570	240
Idaho	990	830	1,100	1,200
Colorado	1,410	700	2,300	1,300
Utah	2,250	2,800	2,300	3,500
Washington	1,900	1,100	500	1,050
Oregon	3,400	3,700	5,300	7,200
6 Western States	10,218	9,140	12,070	14,490
United States	126,401	116,140	165,370	179,190

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 108.

2/ U.S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PRUNES: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

State and Season	Production		Farm disposition		Utilization of sales			
	Production 1/	having value 1/	Home use	Sales	Fresh sales	Processed sales	Dried sales	Canned 2/
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Fresh Basis</u>								
IDAHO								
Av. 1951-60	20,300	19,910	634	19,276	17,882	---	1,394	2/
1961	20,500	20,500	360	20,140	16,640	---	3,500	---
1962	17,500	17,500	350	17,150	14,580	---	2,570	---
WASHINGTON								
Av. 1951-60	17,160	16,682	641	16,042	11,442	2/	4,600	2/
1961	19,200	18,200	500	17,700	11,800	2/	5,900	2/
1962	23,500	22,900	500	22,400	15,700	2/	6,700	2/
OREGON								
Av. 1951-60	40,910	39,500	1,966	37,534	8,309	3/10,490	17,475	1,260
1961	28,000	28,000	1,700	26,300	3,280	3/ 9,750	12,620	650
1962	47,000	47,000	2,000	45,000	7,000	3/15,300	21,540	1,160
<u>Dried Basis</u>								
CALIFORNIA								
Av. 1951-60	150,000	149,250	190	149,060	---	149,060	---	---
1961	139,000	139,000	100	138,900	---	138,900	---	---
1962	142,000	142,000	100	141,900	---	141,900	---	---
UNITED STATES								
Av. 1951-60	453,370	449,218	3,716	445,502	37,633	3/383,140	23,469	1,260
1961	415,200	414,200	2,810	411,390	31,720	3/357,000	22,020	650
1962	443,000	442,400	3,100	439,300	37,280	3/370,050	30,810	1,160

1/ Differences between production and production having value are economic abandonment.

2/ Some quantities frozen, dried, and otherwise processed are included with canned in order to avoid disclosing individual operations.

3/ Equivalent fresh basis: The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in California the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried. The dried tonnage sales figures are: Oregon: Average 1951-60 - 3,196 tons; 1961 - 2,954; 1962 - 4,500; United States: Average 1951-60 - 152,256 tons; 1961 - 141,854; 1962 - 146,400.

PLUMS

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60 <u>Tons</u>	1960 <u>Tons</u>	1961 <u>Tons</u>	1962 <u>Tons</u>
<u>Fresh Basis</u>				
Michigan	6,410	7,000	7,700	6,500
California	80,800	82,000	87,000	82,000
United States	87,210	89,000	94,700	88,500

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 108.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60 <u>Tons</u>	1960 <u>Tons</u>	1961 <u>Tons</u>	1962 <u>Tons</u>
<u>APRICOTS:</u>				
Calif.	183,600	230,000	180,000	155,000
Wash.	12,230	10,200	8,500	11,500
Utah	5,780	2,500	2,800	2,100
United States	201,610	243,100	191,300	168,600
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>				
Calif.	35,680	35,500	50,000	40,000
Fla.	9,140	1,800	6,100	9,400
United States	44,820	37,300	56,100	49,400
<u>DATES:</u>				
Calif.	20,324	22,100	21,400	22,500
<u>FIGS:</u>				
Calif., all 2/	82,980	60,100	63,200	64,400
Dried 3/	23,990	17,200	18,500	18,300
Not dried	11,010	8,500	7,700	9,500
<u>NECTARINES:</u>				
Calif.	25,480	44,000	54,000	50,000
<u>OLIVES:</u>				
Calif.	50,300	66,000	44,000	50,000
<u>ALMONDS:</u>				
Calif.	45,090	53,000	66,400	48,000
<u>FILBERTS:</u>				
Oreg.	7,660	8,400	11,100	7,400
Wash.	530	550	660	500
United States	8,190	8,950	11,760	7,900
<u>WALNUTS, ENGLISH:</u>				
Calif.	67,900	70,300	61,200	78,000
Oreg.	5,680	2,500	6,300	3,400
United States	73,580	72,800	67,500	81,400

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 108.

2/ Equivalent fresh basis.

3/ Dried basis.

BUSH BERRIES: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

Crop and State	Acreage Harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>RED RASPBERRIES</u>						
Washington	2,400	2,350	6,000	6,300	14,400	14,805
Oregon	2,450	2,500	4,000	5,000	9,800	12,500
Total 2 States	4,850	4,850	4,990	5,630	24,200	27,305
<u>BLACK RASPBERRIES</u>						
Washington	180	160	2,000	1,500	360	240
Oregon	2,850	2,600	1,150	950	3,278	2,470
Total 2 States	3,030	2,760	1,201	982	3,638	2,710
<u>TAME BLACKBERRIES</u>						
Washington	670	620	7,800	9,500	5,226	5,890
Oregon	2,800	3,000	6,600	7,600	18,480	22,800
Total 2 States	3,470	3,620	6,832	7,925	23,706	28,690
<u>BLUEBERRIES</u>						
Washington	550	540	5,500	5,500	3,025	2,970
<u>CURRENTS</u>						
Washington	230	240	3,200	4,400	736	1,056
<u>BOYSENBERRIES AND YOUNGBERRIES</u>						
Oregon	1,200	1,200	3,800	2,700	4,560	3,240
<u>LOGANBERRIES</u>						
Oregon	600	500	4,100	3,600	2,460	1,800
Crop and State	Sales					
	For Processing		For Fresh Market			
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	pounds	pounds
<u>RED RASPBERRIES</u>						
Washington	13,940	14,315	460	490		
Oregon	9,200	11,850	600	650		
Total 2 States	23,140	26,165	1,060	1,140		
<u>BLACK RASPBERRIES</u>						
Washington	357	235	3	5		
Oregon	3,150	2,370	128	100		
Total 2 States	3,507	2,605	131	105		
<u>TAME BLACKBERRIES</u>						
Washington	5,180	5,860	46	30		
Oregon	18,220	22,570	260	230		
Total 2 States	23,400	28,430	306	260		
<u>BLUEBERRIES</u>						
Washington	2,385	2,300	640	670		
<u>CURRENTS</u>						
Washington	720	1,030	16	26		
<u>BOYSENBERRIES AND YOUNGBERRIES</u>						
Oregon	4,100	2,880	460	360		
<u>LOGANBERRIES</u>						
Oregon	2,400	1,750	60	50		

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	Average 1951-60	1,000 boxes 2/	Indicated 1961	Average 1962	Equivalent tons 1951-60	Indicated 1961	Equivalent tons 1962
ORANGES:							
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/							
Calif.	13,809	7,600	13,000	522,300	285,000	488,000	
Fla., all	49,390	56,900	64,500	2,222,650	2,561,000	2,902,000	
Temple	2,600	4,600	4,500	117,050	297,000	202,000	
Other	46,790	52,300	60,000	2,105,600	2,354,000	2,700,000	
Texas	1,162	1,650	50	52,310	74,200	2,250	
Ariz.	451	640	450	17,050	24,000	16,900	
La.	164	255	15	7,406	11,500	675	
Total Above	64,977	67,045	78,015	2,821,716	2,955,700	3,409,825	
VALENCIA:							
Calif.	21,164	13,100	15,000	801,100	491,000	562,000	
Fla.	36,730	56,500	56,000	1,652,900	2,542,000	2,520,000	
Texas	578	650	30	25,980	29,200	1,350	
Ariz.	638	800	600	24,060	30,000	22,500	
Total	59,110	71,050	71,630	2,504,040	3,092,200	3,105,850	
ALL ORANGES:							
Calif.	34,973	20,700	28,000	1,323,400	776,000	1,050,000	
Fla.	86,120	113,400	120,500	3,875,550	5,103,000	5,422,000	
Texas	1,740	2,300	80	78,290	103,400	3,600	
Ariz.	1,089	1,440	1,050	41,110	54,000	39,400	
La.	164	255	15	7,406	11,500	675	
U.S., All Oranges	124,086	138,095	149,645	5,325,756	6,047,900	6,515,675	
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Fla., all	34,940	35,000	38,000	1,397,600	1,400,000	1,520,000	
Seedless	19,590	23,800	24,500	783,600	952,000	980,000	
Pink	---	9,000	10,000	---	360,000	400,000	
White	---	14,800	14,500	---	592,000	580,000	
Other	15,350	11,200	13,500	614,000	448,000	540,000	
Texas	2,900	2,700	200	116,000	108,000	8,000	
Ariz.	2,496	2,270	1,900	80,260	72,600	60,800	
Calif., all	2,473	2,940	2,400	81,790	96,200	78,800	
Desert Valleys	944	1,540	1,100	30,340	49,300	35,200	
Other Areas	1,529	1,400	1,300	51,450	46,900	43,600	
U.S., all Grapefruit	42,809	42,910	42,500	1,675,650	1,676,800	1,667,600	
LEMONS:							
Calif.	14,952	15,200	13,500	574,400	578,000	513,000	
Ariz.	4/ 670	1,540	500	4/ 25,433	58,500	19,000	
U.S., Lemons	15,153	16,740	14,000	582,030	636,500	532,000	
LIMES:							
Fla.	331	340	400	13,240	13,600	16,000	
TANGELOS:							
Fla.	4/ 353	1,000	800	4/ 15,916	45,000	36,000	
TANGERINES:							
Fla.	4,330	4,000	4,300	194,750	180,000	194,000	

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. For economic abandonment, see page 108.

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs; Florida and other States, 90 lbs; Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs; other California areas, 67 lbs; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs; Lemons - 76 lbs; Limes - 80 lbs; Tangelos and Tangerines - 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

* Based on conditions prevailing on December 1, 1962.

PECANS

State	Production			Wild and seedling pecans				
	Improved varieties		1/	Average	1951-60	1961	1962	
	Average	1951-60	1961	1962	Average	1951-60	1961	1962
N.C.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
S.C.	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,788	1,300	1,000	308	200	300		
S.C.	3,812	6,800	300	789	1,200	100		
Ga.	31,210	65,200	12,000	7,070	13,400	3,000		
Fla.	2,664	3,100	1,500	1,880	1,700	1,000		
Ala.	15,560	42,000	4,200	3,380	8,000	1,800		
Miss.	5,175	10,500	3,500	5,790	15,000	4,500		
Ark.	1,180	1,000	600	4,835	5,100	3,000		
La.	3,550	3,500	3,000	13,280	32,500	3,000		
Okla.	1,614	700	800	19,026	10,900	6,200		
Texas	5,050	3,600	2,400	26,420	16,400	9,600		
N.Mex.	4,228	4,650	7,500	---	---	---		
U.S.	75,832	142,350	36,800	82,778	104,400	32,500		

State	Production			All pecans		
	Average		:	1961	:	1962
	Average	1951-60	:	1961	:	1962
N.C.	1,000	1,000		1,000		1,000
S.C.	pounds	pounds		pounds		pounds
N.C.	2,096			1,500		1,300
S.C.	4,601			8,000		400
Ga.	38,280			78,600		15,000
Fla.	4,544			4,800		2,500
Ala.	18,940			50,000		6,000
Miss.	10,965			25,500		8,000
Ark.	6,015			6,100		3,600
La.	16,830			36,000		6,000
Okla.	20,640			11,600		7,000
Texas	31,470			20,000		12,000
N.Mex.	4,228			4,650		7,500
U.S.	158,609			246,750		69,300

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average		1961	1962	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60	1960	:	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	
Mass.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	
N.J.	13,440	12,600	12,500	43.3	37.5	61.6	578,900	472,000	770,000	
Wis.	3,890	3,000	3,000	25.1	39.3	34.0	88,900	118,000	102,000	
Wash.	3,940	4,200	4,300	78.8	110.0	88.4	313,000	462,000	380,000	
Oreg.	875	1,100	1,100	71.4	126.4	50.0	62,420	139,000	55,000	
U.S.	486	560	560	66.5	81.1	50.0	32,490	45,400	28,000	
	22,631		21,460		57.6		1,075,710		1,335,000	
	21,460		48.1			62.2		1,236,400		

For economic abandonment see page 107.

NONCITRUS FRUITS: ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT

Crop and State	<u>Unharvested production: Excess cullage of harvested fruit</u>					
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<u>APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP:</u>						
N.H.	---	7	---	---	---	---
Mass.	---	32	---	---	---	---
Conn.	---	80	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	---	1,084	---	---	---	---
Pa.	---	98	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	126	28	---	---	---
Ky.	---	---	10	---	---	---
Tenn.	---	---	10	---	---	---
N.Mex.	---	---	16	---	---	---
Wash.	---	---	---	100	---	---
Total	---	1,427	64	100	---	---
<u>PEACHES:</u>						
Mich.	---	100	---	---	---	---
N.C.	---	100	---	---	---	---
S.C.	---	225	100	---	350	150
Ga.	250	205	---	140	145	---
Ark.	50	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	---	---	---	---	238	---
Wash.	---	---	100	80	100	220
Calif., Clingstone	---	---	---	2,042	2,938	3,321
Total	300	630	200	2,262	3,771	3,691
<u>PEARS:</u>						
Utah	---	---	---	8	---	---
Wash. Bartlett	---	---	---	16	84	---
Oreg., Bartlett	---	---	---	30	30	---
Total	---	---	---	54	114	---
<u>CRANBERRIES:</u>						
Mass.	---	---	---	1/4,000	1/1,000	---
<u>GRAPES:</u>						
S.C.	---	---	140	---	---	60

See footnotes at end of table.

NONCITRUS FRUITS: ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT - Continued

Crop and State	<u>Unharvested production</u> : <u>Excess cullage</u> of <u>harvested fruit</u>					
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
<u>APRICOTS:</u>						
Calif.	5,000	17,000	---	---	---	---
Wash.	---	200	---	530	1,200	350
Total	5,000	17,200	---	530	1,200	350
<u>PLUMS:</u>						
Calif.	---	---	---	2,000	2,000	2,000
<u>PRUNES:</u>						
Wash.	---	---	---	225	1,000	600
<u>CHERRIES:</u>						
Sweet varieties	---	---	---	600	900	800
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	500	---	---	---	---	---
Total	500	---	---	600	900	800
<u>SOUR VARIETIES:</u>						
N. Y.	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
Pa.	---	---	400	---	---	---
Mich.	---	---	2,000	---	---	6,000
Wis.	---	---	800	---	---	600
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	50
Total	---	---	4,200	---	---	6,650

1/Excludes cranberries paid for but not utilized.

CITRUS FRUITS: ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT 1/

Crop and State	<u>1,000 boxes</u>			<u>Equivalent tons</u>		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
Calif., all	310	270	---	12,125	9,875	---
Navel & Misc.	140	140	---	5,750	5,250	---
Valencias	170	130	---	6,375	4,625	---
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Fla., all	---	200	---	---	8,000	---
Seedless	---	100	---	---	4,000	---
Other	---	100	---	---	4,000	---
Ariz.	---	100	---	---	3,160	---
Calif., all	10	120	---	340	3,860	---
Desert Valleys	10	120	---	340	3,860	---

1/Fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested : 1951-60: : 1,000 : acres	Yield per harv. : 1961 : 1962 : 1951-60: : acres	acre : 1962 : Cwt.	Production : 1961 : 1962 : 1,000 : cwt.
	Average: 1961 : 1,000 : acres	Average: 1962 : 1,000 : acres	Average: 1961 : 1962 : Cwt.	Average: 1961 : 1,000 : cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>				
Fla.	13.3	9.7	7.2	149
Calif.	14.4	13.8	14.5	164
Total	27.7	23.5	21.7	156.8
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>				
Fla.-Hastings	20.2	21.0	20.7	156
-Other	4.7	3.4	2.6	114
Texas	1.2	1.0	1.1	60
Total	26.0	25.4	24.7	141.8
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>				
N. C.	13.8	14.1	11.6	126
Other Counties	8.2	3.8	3.4	76
S. C.	8.8	4.5	3.4	84
Ga.	1.9	.5	.3	60
Ala.-Baldwin	17.8	12.4	12.4	108
-Other	9.1	9.0	7.0	58
Miss.	8.4	3.8	3.4	44
Ark.	10.1	5.2	4.1	52
La.	8.2	3.8	3.8	44
Okla.	4.0	1.9	1.6	54
Texas	9.2	6.0	5.9	54
Ariz.	6.1	10.3	8.5	237
Calif.	54.1	58.5	43.3	277
Total	159.8	133.8	108.7	152.1
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>				
Mo.	8.8	5.0	4.5	72
Kans.	3.1	2.8	2.5	63
Del.	8.1	10.0	9.5	176
Md.	3.4	3.1	2.9	111
Va.-East. Shore	20.0	24.0	21.5	128
-Norfolk	3.0	1.2	.7	95
-Other	6.7	4.3	4.0	65
N. C.	10.5	6.6	4.7	70
Ga.	2.5	1.0	.8	40
Ky.	15.2	9.8	9.8	62
Tenn.	14.2	9.0	7.0	65
Texas	8.2	12.7	10.5	150
Calif.	9.9	9.1	8.8	267
Total	113.6	98.6	87.2	111.3
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>				
Mass.	2.3	2.2	2.0	165
R. I.	1.4	1.4	1.3	145
N. Y.-L. I.	19.5	9.2	9.2	214
N. J.	22.2	19.0	17.0	183
Pa.	5.0	4.1	3.3	152
Ohio	7.2	4.6	4.4	143
Ind.	5.0	2.9	3.9	129
Ill.	4.5	3.1	3.1	75
Mich.	6.8	7.1	7.2	108
Wis.	19.8	21.0	19.0	141

See footnotes at end of table.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA
POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested		Yield per harv. acre		Production	
	Average: 1951-60: 1961		Average: 1951-60: 1961		Average: 1951-60: 1961	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
<u>LATE SUMMER: -Con.</u>						
Minn.	5.5	6.4	6.6	135	155	165
Nebr.	5.1	3.3	2.7	105	150	150
Md.	2.6	1.6	1.4	78	90	95
Va.	4.5	2.9	2.8	72	80	80
W.Va.	12.0	9.0	8.0	67	65	65
W.C.	4.0	3.2	3.0	88	130	130
Idaho	9.9	11.8	11.7	220	230	250
Colo.	10.9	11.0	10.5	220	185	215
N.Mex.	1.7	3.4	3.3	128	160	165
Wash.	18.4	21.0	16.0	272	310	300
Oreg.	11.0	13.0	11.5	218	240	260
Calif.	11.8	9.8	8.7	273	300	335
Total	191.8	171.0	156.6	175.4	211.1	215.2
					33,372	33,372
					36,106	33,805
<u>FALL:</u>						
Maine	138.9	148.0	147.0	247	250	265
N.H.	2.5	1.8	1.7	169	185	200
Vt.	3.2	2.6	2.4	153	175	180
Mass.	5.0	5.1	4.8	174	210	210
R.I.	3.7	4.3	4.2	216	240	260
Conn.	7.0	6.5	6.4	200	230	230
N.Y.-L.I.	30.8	34.8	31.3	224	258	280
-Upstate	46.0	44.0	43.0	178	225	220
Pa.	46.5	36.9	35.7	163	200	185
8 Eastern-Fall	283.7	284.0	276.5	214.1	238.2	246.4
					60,624	67,644
					68,127	68,127
Ohio	13.4	10.4	10.0	158	195	190
Ind.	5.3	3.7	4.4	202	233	250
Mich.	48.0	42.0	39.5	135	190	190
Wis.	31.9	35.0	31.0	148	215	230
Minn.	78.8	119.0	95.0	114	110	120
Iowa	6.2	3.7	3.5	90	150	135
N.Dak.	94.0	127.0	114.0	117	110	130
S.Dak.	9.6	6.5	5.8	82	95	105
Nebr.	16.5	8.2	7.2	155	210	175
9 Central-Fall	303.6	355.5	310.4	125.8	136.0	148.8
					38,186	48,350
					46,196	46,196
Mont.	8.8	8.0	7.8	139	180	160
Idaho	168.5	262.0	254.0	190	210	177
Wyo.	4.4	4.0	3.4	141	165	130
Colo.	43.3	48.5	50.5	194	225	215
Utah	9.8	9.0	9.0	158	170	145
Nev.	1.5	1.1	2.8	206	210	160
Wash.	15.0	22.0	24.0	246	290	285
Oreg.	24.8	27.0	26.0	234	245	240
Calif.	16.8	22.5	22.3	242	260	265
9 Western-Fall	292.9	404.1	399.8	196.9	219.3	195.7
					57,968	88,638
					78,249	78,249
Total Fall	880.2	1,043.6	986.7	177.9	196.1	195.2
					156,778	204,632
					192,572	192,572
United States	1,399.2	1,385.3	1,385.3	196.3	234,424	268,280
					1,495.9	1,495.9
					167.7	167.7
					193.7	193.7
					293,594	293,594

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (1,000 hundredweight): North Carolina, 8 N.E. Counties 48.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962	Average : 1961		1962
	1951-60			1951-60			1951-60		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Maine	138.9	148.0	147.0	247	250	265	34,195	37,000	38,955
N.H.	2.5	1.8	1.7	169	185	200	418	333	340
Vt.	3.2	2.6	2.4	153	175	180	480	455	432
Mass.	7.4	7.3	6.8	171	207	207	1,260	1,511	1,408
R.I.	5.1	5.7	5.5	197	223	246	1,006	1,270	1,352
Conn.	7.0	6.5	6.4	200	230	230	1,392	1,495	1,472
N.Y.	96.4	88.0	83.5	200	241	248	19,118	21,178	20,708
N.J.	22.2	19.0	17.0	183	255	255	3,966	4,845	4,335
Pa.	51.5	41.0	39.0	162	201	183	8,133	8,241	7,148
Ohio	20.6	15.0	14.4	153	184	182	3,101	2,764	2,626
Ind.	10.3	6.6	8.3	167	215	229	1,680	1,416	1,900
Ill.	4.5	3.1	3.1	75	90	90	319	279	279
Mich.	54.8	49.1	46.7	132	186	184	7,077	9,116	8,585
Wis.	51.7	56.0	50.0	145	206	217	7,509	11,515	10,835
Minn.	84.3	125.4	101.6	115	112	123	9,774	14,082	12,489
Iowa	6.2	3.7	3.5	90	150	135	518	555	472
Mo.	8.8	5.0	4.5	72	90	80	591	450	360
N.Dak.	94.0	127.0	114.0	117	110	130	11,119	13,970	14,820
S.Dak.	9.6	6.5	5.8	82	95	105	782	618	609
Nebr.	21.6	11.5	9.9	143	193	168	3,033	2,217	1,665
Kans.	3.1	2.8	2.5	63	85	90	186	238	225
Del.	8.1	10.0	9.5	176	225	200	1,492	2,250	1,900
Md.	6.0	4.7	4.3	98	120	112	572	562	481
Va.	34.2	32.4	29.0	106	148	129	3,622	4,784	3,732
W.Va.	12.0	9.0	8.0	67	65	65	798	585	520
N.C.	36.5	27.7	22.7	94	128	123	3,384	3,549	2,802
S.C.	8.8	4.5	3.4	84	85	70	748	382	238
Ga.	4.4	1.5	1.1	48	56	53	204	84	58
Fla.	38.2	34.1	30.5	148	170	152	5,623	5,810	4,633
Ky.	15.2	9.8	9.8	62	65	67	931	637	657
Tenn.	14.2	9.0	7.0	65	83	70	883	747	490
Ala.	26.9	21.4	19.4	92	106	128	2,430	2,264	2,482
Miss.	8.4	3.8	3.4	44	50	50	353	190	170
Ark.	10.1	5.2	4.1	52	63	52	508	328	213
La.	8.2	3.8	3.8	44	52	57	356	198	217
Okla.	4.0	1.9	1.6	54	62	65	206	118	104
Texas	18.6	19.7	17.5	95	141	144	1,762	2,776	2,524
Mont.	8.8	8.0	7.8	139	180	160	1,222	1,440	1,248
Idaho	178.4	273.8	265.7	192	211	180	34,427	57,734	47,883
Wyo.	4.4	4.0	3.4	141	165	130	623	660	442
Colo.	54.2	59.5	61.0	199	218	215	10,834	12,947	13,116
N.Mex.	1.7	3.4	3.3	128	160	165	244	544	544
Ariz.	6.1	10.3	8.5	237	240	240	1,442	2,472	2,040
Utah	9.8	9.0	9.0	158	170	145	1,530	1,530	1,305
Nev.	1.5	1.1	2.8	206	210	160	304	231	448
Wash.	33.4	43.0	40.0	261	300	291	8,762	12,890	11,640
Oreg.	35.8	40.0	37.5	229	243	246	8,233	9,735	9,230
Calif.	107.0	113.7	97.6	254	304	288	27,093	34,592	28,148
U.S.	1,399.2	1,495.9	1,385.3	167.7	196.3	193.7	234,424	293,594	268,280

PLANTED ACREAGE, IRISH POTATOES, 1961 and 1962

Seasonal group and State	1961	1962	Seasonal group and State	1961	1962	
	: 1,000 : acres	: 1,000 : acres		: 1,000 : acres	: 1,000 : acres	
<u>WINTER:</u>						
Fla.	10.2	7.3	Wis.	21.5	19.5	
Calif.	13.8	14.5	Minn.	6.5	6.8	
Total	24.0	21.8	Nebr.	3.4	2.8	
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>						
Fla.-Hastings	21.0	20.7	Md.	1.6	1.4	
-Other	3.5	2.6	Va.	2.9	2.8	
Texas	1.0	1.1	W.Va.	9.0	8.0	
Total	25.5	24.4	N.C.	3.2	3.0	
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>						
N.C.			Idaho	12.0	11.8	
8 N.E. Counties	14.4	12.0	Colo.	11.5	11.0	
Other Counties	3.8	3.4	N.Mex.	3.5	3.4	
S.C.	4.5	3.4	Wash.	21.0	16.0	
Ga.	.5	.3	Oreg.	13.0	11.5	
Ala.-Baldwin area	15.5	12.4	Calif.	9.8	8.7	
-Other	9.0	7.0	Total	172.7	158.3	
Miss.	3.8	3.4	<u>FAIR:</u>			
Ark.	5.2	4.3	Maine	150.0	148.0	
La.	3.8	3.8	N.H.	1.8	1.7	
Okla.	2.0	1.7	Vt.	2.6	2.4	
Texas	6.0	5.9	Mass.	5.1	4.8	
Ariz.	10.6	8.5	R.I.	4.3	4.2	
Calif.	58.5	43.3	Conn.	6.5	6.4	
Total	137.6	109.4	N.Y. - L.I.	34.8	31.3	
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>			- Upstate	44.0	43.0	
Mo.	5.0	4.5	Pa.	36.9	35.7	
Kans.	3.0	2.7	8 Eastern	286.0	277.5	
Del.	10.0	9.5	Ohio	10.5	10.1	
Md.	3.1	2.9	Ind.	4.3	4.5	
Va.-Eastern Shore	24.0	21.5	Mich.	42.5	40.0	
-Norfolk	1.2	.7	Wis.	35.5	31.5	
-Other	4.3	4.0	Minn.	121.0	109.0	
N.C.	7.0	4.7	Iowa	3.7	3.5	
Ga.	1.0	.8	N.Dak.	130.0	120.0	
Ky.	9.8	9.8	S.Dak.	6.7	5.9	
Tenn.	9.0	7.0	Nebr.	8.5	7.4	
Texas	13.0	10.8	9 Central	362.7	331.9	
Calif.	9.1	8.8	Mont.	8.2	7.9	
Total	99.5	87.7	Idaho	275.0	256.0	
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>			Wyo.	4.2	3.6	
Mass.	2.2	2.0	Colo.	50.0	52.0	
R.I.	1.4	1.3	Utah	9.4	9.5	
N.Y. - L.I.	9.2	9.2	Nev.	1.1	3.3	
N.J.	19.0	17.0	Wash.	22.0	24.0	
Pa.	4.1	3.3	Oreg.	27.0	26.0	
Ohio	4.7	4.4	Calif.	22.5	22.3	
Ind.	3.0	4.0	9 Western	419.4	404.6	
Ill.	3.1	3.1	Total Fall	1,068.1	1,014.0	
Mich.	7.1	7.3	U.S.	1,527.4	1,415.6	

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961		: 1962	Average : 1961		: 1962	Average : 1961		: 1962
	: 1951-60		: 1951-60	: 1951-60		: 1951-60	: 1951-60		: 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	15.3	13.5	14.0	90	100	125	1,370	1,350	1,750
Mo.	2.0	1.1	1.1	67	100	105	120	110	116
Kans.	1.0	1.3	1.4	55	80	90	61	104	126
Md.	4.7	3.8	4.0	115	135	145	539	513	580
Va.	17.5	17.3	21.0	88	100	127	1,545	1,730	2,667
N. C.	36.3	22.0	27.0	68	110	120	2,412	2,420	3,240
S. C.	19.4	8.0	9.0	51	58	63	962	464	567
Ga.	19.4	13.0	15.0	54	70	70	992	910	1,050
Fla.	3.1	1.6	1.8	47	45	45	143	72	81
Ky.	4.5	2.0	2.1	56	57	68	243	114	143
Tenn.	10.1	5.5	6.0	63	75	85	614	412	510
Ala.	15.7	10.0	9.5	47	53	55	714	530	522
Miss.	20.6	14.0	15.0	51	55	55	1,031	770	825
Ark.	5.6	4.3	4.2	54	69	68	292	297	286
La.	77.7	53.0	55.0	58	68	62	4,473	3,604	3,410
Okla.	2.2	1.4	1.6	52	65	60	111	91	96
Texas	23.0	14.0	18.0	52	55	85	1,150	770	1,530
N. Mex.	1/ 1.4	1.7	1.7 1/ 96		100	85	1/ 130	170	144
Calif.	11.2	9.2	9.5	75	85	85	842	782	808
U. S.	290.8	196.7	216.9	62.2	77.3	85.1	17,716	15,213	18,451

1/ Short-time average.

HAWAII 1/

Crop	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		2/	
	Average: 1961 : 1962		Average: 1961 : 1962		Average: 1961 : 1962		Average: 1961 : 1962	
	: 1951-60: : 1951-60:		: 1951-60: : 1951-60:		: 1951-60: : 1951-60:		: 1951-60: : 1951-60:	
	: Acres	Acres	Acres	pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Bananas	: ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,777 8,835 7,695
Coffee, Parchment	: ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,008 13,272 8,432
Macadamia Nuts	: ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,355 3,361 3,896
Papayas	: ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,002 15,760 14,805
Taro	: 3/664	3/490	3/500	16.0	19.8	20.3	10,504	9,690 10,130

1/ Other crops in appropriate tables.

2/ For bananas, macadamia nuts and papayas in some years, production includes some quantities not marketed on account of economic conditions.

3/ Average of monthly estimates.

ALASKA

Crop	Acreage		Yield per		Production	
	harvested		harvested acre		:	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	: Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Oats	: 900	1,100	51.0	61.0	45,900	67,100
Barley	: 2,000	2,200	36.5	40.0	73,000	88,000
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
All Silage	: 5,800	7,900	4.66	3.96	27,000	31,280
All Hay	: 6,200	6,600	1.35	1.36	8,400	9,000
			Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Potatoes 1/	: 770	730	190	190	146,300	138,700

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